

Students are usually surprised that tea comes from plants that grow in China. Show different types of tea leaves and allow students to smell them.

This short passage helps less advanced students to learn about the legendary story of discovering tea, how tea are produced and the variety of green tea, black tea and scented tea.

喝茶是中华文化里的一个重要部分。多数华人都经常喝茶。学生总是对茶叶来自中国的事实感到惊奇。给学生看不同种类的茶叶，并让他们闻一闻。

这篇短文帮助低年级学生认识茶是如何被发现的、茶的制作过程，以及不同种类的绿茶、红茶和花茶。

## ☾☉ 2. Quiz: Tea-Drinking 考考你：中国茶 ..... 288

This activity is a follow-up exercise of the reading passage that will help students improve and reinforce their reading comprehension skills.

这个活动是之前阅读短文的延伸，能提升并强化学生的阅读理解能力。

答案：1. 神农                      2. 柴、米、油、盐、酱、醋、茶  
3. (2)、(3)、(1)              4. 绿茶：龙井； 红茶：铁观音； 花茶：茉莉花茶

## ☾☉ 3. Mini Book: My Tea Book 我的小书：中国茶 ..... 289

Make a pot of tea and allow it to cool while students work on their mini tea books. At the end of the lesson give those students who wish to try it a little taste of tea.

Answer key: rice; oil; tea; tea; Chinese; Shen Nong; leaves; hot; teapot; water; lid; health.

在学生制作小书的当儿，可泡一壶茶并让它冷却。在结束这堂课前，让有兴趣品尝的学生尝尝茶的味道。

### Try It Out! 每月一练

#### ☾☉ a. Let's Talk! 说一说

1. What Do You Want For Dinner? 你晚餐想吃什么? ..... 291
2. What Do You Want For Breakfast? 你早餐想吃什么? ..... 291
3. What's A Food Pyramid? 食物金字塔是什么? ..... 291

First review the vocabulary learned in the food section, next students will role play and practice these short dialogues with the teacher. Then students practice in pairs with the teacher's assistance. When students are comfortable with the conversation, ask volunteers to pair up and perform in front of the class.

先复习食物主题里的词汇，再让学生和教师练习这些对话，进行角色扮演。然后在教师的协助下让学生配对练习。在学生熟悉对话后，请他们以配对方式自愿上来表演给同学看。

#### ☆☾ b. Let's Write! 写一写 ..... 292

春、夏、秋、冬、风、雨

(For Character Writing Sheets, see pp. 391, 392. 写字练习纸见本书附录 pp. 391, 392.)

# Notes for Teachers

## 教学重点

June 六月

### June Calendar 六月月历

#### 1. Coloring Activity: Dragon Boat Festival 涂颜色: 端午节 ..... 294

This coloring page is about the Dragon Boat Festival, one of the major festivals in Chinese culture. Introduce the festival by telling the tragic story of the famous Chinese poet, Qu Yuan, who is featured on this page. The "zong zi" and dragon boats which are important in the celebration of the Dragon Boat Festival are also represented on this page. Images of real dragon boat races, which have become popular in many cities across the world, can easily be found online and downloaded to share with your students.

本月主题是端午节，它是中华文化里最重要的节日之一。先述说本页主角——诗人屈原的悲剧故事作为导入，然后再谈谈本页里的粽子和龙舟。这些都是庆祝端午节时不可缺少的。龙舟赛在世界各地已越来越普遍，其照片也容易在网上找到，教师可将之下载与学生分享。

#### 2. My June Calendar 我的六月月历 ..... 295

The topics of this month include Dragon Boat Festival, Father's Day, Sports and Insects. The topic about Sports can be used with the June calendar by adding your school's sports team practices to the calendar (see below). You can further enhance learning by asking the following sample questions:

June Sport Team Practices

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4 棒球 Baseball	5	6	7	8 网球 Tennis	9
10	11	12	13 篮球 Basketball	14	15	16
17	18 棒球 Baseball	19	20	21	22 网球 Tennis	23
24	25	26	27 篮球 Basketball	28	29	30

1. What sport practices are held on alternate Mondays?
2. What sport practices are held on alternate Wednesdays?
3. When does the tennis team meet?

For other uses of the calendar, please refer to the notes on My January Calendar on page 1.

本月学习主题包括端午节、父亲节、休闲活动、球类运动和昆虫。关于运动的主题可以和六月月历相配合，让学生把学校球队练习时间填在月历上（见左图）。接着，可以提问以下参考问题以促进学习：

1. 哪个球队的练习是每两个星期一进行一次?
2. 哪个球队的练习是每两个星期三进行一次?
3. 网球队的练习是在什么时候?

关于月历的其他用途, 请参考第1页“我的一月月历”的说明。

### ☾☉ 3. **What's Happening in June? 六月知多少?** ..... 296

This fill-in-the-blank worksheet, which is included with each month, allows advanced learners to review numbers, dates, important holidays and events of that month in a familiar and consistent way.

高年级的学生可以在月历的基础上, 通过这样的填空题复习数字和星期, 熟悉每月重要的日子。

### ☺ 4. **Graduation: Chinese Language Achievement Certificate 毕业: 中文奖状** ..... 384

We highly recommend presenting each student with a Chinese Language Achievement Certificate at the end of the school year. On page 384 we have provided a certificate that should be signed by the teacher and principal and, if possible, copied on red paper. If this certificate is not appropriate for your situation, it is easy to adapt a certificate template to reflect your program's specifications.

在学年结束前, 建议给每个学生颁发中文奖状。我们在第384页提供了一个奖状样板, 让教师和校长在上面签字后印在红纸上。若此奖状不适用, 可以根据个别课程的特点自行修改奖状样板。

## Leisure Activities 休闲活动

### ☆☾ 1. **Vocabulary Flash Cards: Leisure Activities 词卡: 休闲活动** ..... 297

This set of flash cards can be used to introduce some activities that children enjoy in their free time. Try using TPR by modeling and directing students to act out each activity as it is being said. Individual students can then volunteer to act out one of the activities while the other students try to name the activity in Chinese. For additional practice students can volunteer to name one activity that they enjoy doing and one that they do not enjoy.

这套词卡可用来介绍孩子在闲暇时所喜欢进行的活动。试着用TPR教学法来引导学生做出每项活动的动作。之后, 个别学生可以自愿做出某项活动的动作, 让其他学生用中文猜是哪个活动。作为额外练习, 学生可自愿举出他们喜欢做的一项活动以及不喜欢做的活动。

### ☆☾ 2. **Mini-Book: My Leisure Activities 我的小红书: 我的休闲活动** ..... 298

Completing and reading this mini-book about their leisure activities provide students with an opportunity to use the new vocabulary in a meaningful context. Using the time phrases such as “frequently”, “rarely”, “never”, and expressing their likes, students will enjoy talking about their favorite activities and learn about their classmates.

此活动能让学生在相关的语境中使用休闲活动词语和时间副词, 如“常常”、“很少”、“从来不”等, 并用它们来表达自己的喜好。学生将乐于和同学分享彼此喜欢的活动。

### ☺ 3. **Song: A Field Trip 儿歌: 郊游** ..... 301

This song is a good one to introduce in spring as more people spend time outdoors. Adding body movements encourages children to participate as well as remember the song's lyrics.

这首歌非常适用于春天, 因为此时大家会到户外活动。加入肢体动作能鼓励学生积极参与, 同时也加深他们对歌词的印象。

## Sports 运动

### ☆ 1. Vocabulary Flash Cards: Ball Games 词卡：球类运动 ..... 303

This set of flash cards introduces some of the most popular sports that are played with balls. After introducing each sport, ask students to stand up if they enjoy playing that sport. Write the name of each sport on the board or chart paper and the number of students in the class that enjoy playing each sport. You may also wish to bring in some of the balls used to play these sports and ask students to name them in Chinese.

这套词卡介绍一些受欢迎的球类运动。在介绍每项运动后，若学生喜欢那项运动，可请他们站起来。把每项运动的名称写在白板上或纸表上，同时记录喜欢各项运动的学生总数。也可把和这些运动有关的不同球类带到班上，让学生用中文说出它们的名称。

### ☆ 2. Vocabulary Flash Cards: More Sports 词卡：其他运动 ..... 304

This set of flash cards introduces more sports that are popular among school-age children. Use the same activity above to find out how many students in the class participate in these sports.

这套词卡介绍另外一些颇受学生欢迎的运动。用上述方法找出班上有多少同学参与这些运动。

### ☆ 3. Write and Draw: My Favorite Sport 写一写，画一画：我最喜欢的运动 ..... 305

In this activity students are to choose the sport that is their current favorite and one that they would like to learn to play in the future. As students share their responses with the class, tally the answers to find out which activities are most popular with that class.

学生可把他们目前最喜欢的运动，以及他们将来想学的运动写下来、画出来。当学生与班上同学分享答案时，教师可将答案记录下来，看看这一班最受欢迎的运动有哪些。

### ☆ 4. Chant: Sports 顺口溜：运动 ..... 306

Students work in teams to create a chant using their sports vocabulary list to fill in their favorite sports. Encourage teams to practice repeatedly for a class chant competition. After each group performs, students can enter a secret ballot and vote for the chant they like best.

学生以小组形式创作顺口溜。他们可以利用所学过的运动词汇填写他们喜欢的运动。鼓励各组勤加练习以进行朗读比赛。在各组表演后，让学生投选出表现最好的小组。

### ☆ 5. Art Project: My Weekly Schedule on Sports 创意手工：运动时间表 ..... 307

Students will cut out the two wheels and put them together with a paper fastener. They can then practice asking each other about their weekly schedule in Chinese by saying: Xīng qī \_\_\_\_, nǐ zuò shén me?

让学生剪出轮盘，用铜扣钉将它们钉牢。之后，学生就可以用中文练习问彼此每星期的活动有哪些：“星期\_\_\_\_，你做什么？”

### 6. Reading: Yao Ming 读一读：姚明加油！ ..... 308

Although many students have heard of Yao Ming, the famous basketball player from China, they probably do not realize how tall he is. Before reading the passage about him, measure his height on a wall in the classroom and mark it with a piece of colored tape. This visual aid makes learning about this great athlete even more interesting for students. **Note:** Yao Ming is 7'6" tall (2.29m).

To expand this lesson students can replace Yao Ming's name and basketball with other names and sports using the reading model.

虽然很多学生都认识从中国来的著名篮球运动员姚明，但他们或许不知道他到底有多高。在阅读有关他的短文前，教师可在课室的墙上量出他的身高，然后用彩色胶带纸标出来。这种直观教具能增添学习的趣味性。注：姚明身高为 7'6" (2.29 米)。

作为延伸活动，学生可以用其他名字和运动来替代姚明和篮球。

## Father's Day 父亲节

In America and many other countries, Father's Day is celebrated on the 3rd Sunday in June. Children enjoy making gifts for their father for this special day. The projects below can be modified for children in the class who do not have a father.

在美国和许多国家，父亲节是在六月的第三个星期天。孩子们喜欢为父亲制作礼物，在这个特别的日子送给他们。如果班上有学生没有父亲，也可将以下的活动建议稍作调整以适用于其他送礼对象。

### ☺ 1. Art Project: No.1 Dad Badge/Gold Medal 创意手工：“爸爸第一名”徽章 ..... 309

This Father's Day project is a perfect way to show and tell one's father how much he means to him/her. Students will need to color, cut, sign their name and practice reading the words.

这个父亲节手工能很好地表达孩子对父亲的爱。让学生涂色，剪出丝带，签名，然后练习念出上面的文字。

### ☺ 2. Art Project: Super Dad Certificate 创意手工：超级爸爸奖 ..... 310

Students will trace the Chinese characters, color, and fill in their name and the date. Students can practice reading their certificates to each other so that they will be able to read it to their father on Father's Day.

让学生描出汉字，涂色，然后填上他们的名字和日期。学生可以彼此练习，互念出自己奖状上的文字，以便能够在父亲节念给父亲听。

### ☺ 3. Art Project: Father's Day Shirt Card 创意手工：父亲节卡片 ..... 311

This Father's Day shirt and tie card is easy for children of all ages to make. (See sample on p. 404)

#### Instructions:

1. Fold the paper in half. The hearts will be hidden inside the card.
2. Cut along the dotted lines and fold the two sides down to look like a collar.
3. Use construction paper to cut a tie shape (bow tie or regular tie) and paste it on the center of the shirt.
4. Write the words “爸爸，我爱你” in the empty hearts inside the shirt card.
5. Add decorations to complete this special Father's Day card.

对各年龄层的孩子来说，这个父亲节卡片是非常容易制作的。（作品展示见第404页）

#### 指示：

1. 将纸张对折。印有文字和空心的那一面折在内侧。
2. 沿着虚线剪纸，然后将两边往下折，做成衣领。
3. 用彩色纸剪出一条领带或领结，然后贴在上衣的中间。
4. 在卡内空心处写上“爸爸，我爱你”。
5. 点缀这张卡片以增添美感。

☆ 4. **Poem: You Are My Sun** 小诗：你是我的太阳 ..... 312

This poem uses simple similes such as sun, rainbow, lighthouse and hero to express love for a father figure. Practice reading this poem with the whole class, then allow students to practice reading it together in small groups. Encourage students to take the poem home and read it to their father.

诗中利用简单的比喻，如太阳、彩虹、灯塔和英雄，来表达对父亲的爱。和全班一起练习朗读这首诗，然后让学生在小组内练习。鼓励他们带回家念给父亲听。

## Insects 昆虫

☆ 1. **Vocabulary Flash Cards: Insects** 词卡：昆虫 ..... 313

This set of flash cards can be used to introduce the names of nine insects that are familiar to students in Chinese. Learning about insects in Chinese will help to reinforce the learning about insects that is part of the elementary curriculum.

这套词卡介绍九种昆虫的中文名称。这些昆虫都是学生所熟悉的。作为小学课程的一部分，学习昆虫的中文名称有助于巩固学生对昆虫的认识。

☆ 2. **Compare: Big and Small Insects** 比一比：昆虫的大小 ..... 314

Introduce or review the words “dà” and “xiǎo” using objects of different sizes in the classroom. Students can then apply the two new words to describe the insects on the activity sheet. Color words can also be added to create more opportunities for speaking about insects.

利用不同大小的物件，在班上介绍或复习“大”、“小”二字。之后学生可以利用这两个新词形容活动纸上的昆虫。也可以加入彩色词汇以制造更多讨论昆虫的机会。

☆ 3. **Game Activities: Insect Survey and Let's Catch**  
趣味活动：昆虫问卷和捉虫乐 ..... 315

This worksheet consists of two parts.

1. **Insect Survey:** Give students a set amount of time to go around the classroom and interview each other using the sentence patterns provided. This survey encourages students to practice using the new vocabulary and to review numbers.
2. **Let's Catch:** Provide one set of insect cards for each group using the insect vocabulary sheet cut into cards. Students place cards face down in the center. As each card is turned up, the student who slaps it first and names it correctly in Chinese will write his/her initials in the box next to that insect.

这个活动分成两部分。

1. **昆虫问卷：**让学生在规定的时间内用第315页的问题互访，这能让他们练习新学的词汇，并复习数字。
2. **捉虫乐：**为每一组提供一套昆虫词卡。学生把卡面朝下摆在中间。当每张卡被翻过来时，最先拍到词卡并且说出卡中昆虫正确名称的学生，将能把他/她的名字写在那只昆虫旁边的格子里。

☆ 4. **Write and Color: Body Parts of Insects** 写一写，涂一涂：昆虫的身体部位 ..... 316

It is important for young students to observe the body parts of insects and learn to distinguish them. This activity is designed to relate to the school curriculum and reinforce their learning about the body parts of insects.

辨认昆虫的身体部位能提高小学生的观察力。此活动配合学校课程，强化学生对昆虫的身体部位的学习。

☆ 5. **Fill in the Blanks: Are You Afraid Of These Insects?**

填一填：你怕不怕这些昆虫？ ..... 317

Some children are afraid of insects and some children love them. This activity provides an interactive exercise to engage students in a conversation drill and express their fear about certain insects.

有些孩子怕昆虫，有些却喜欢昆虫。此练习具有互动性，让学生参与对话，表达他们对某些昆虫的恐惧。

6. **Reading: Story of the Silkworm** 读一读：蚕丝的故事 ..... 318

Silk making is one of the important inventions of China. This reading is about the discovery of silk and how it was produced to make clothing and other items.

丝绸是中国的重要发明之一。此活动简单浅白地介绍丝绸是如何被发现并制成衣服和其他用品的。

7. **Quiz: Story of the Silkworm** 考考你：蚕丝的故事 ..... 320

Students can work individually or in pairs to complete this activity after reading the passage.

读了短文后，学生可以独立或和伙伴一起完成这个作业。

答案：1. 黄帝 2. 西陵氏 3. 嫫祖 4. 桑树 5. 丝绸 6. 丝路  
7. 衣服；扇子 8. 五千多年 9. 蚕茧

8. **Sequencing: How To Make Silk** 排列顺序：丝的制作 ..... 321

This activity requires students to number the steps in the silk making process in the correct order.

这个活动要求学生列出丝绸制作步骤的正确顺序。

答案：(1) 采桑叶；(2) 养蚕；(3) 晒干蚕茧；(4) 抽丝；(5) 蚕丝染色；(6) 纺纱织布

9. **Compare: Life Cycles of the Butterfly and the Silkworm Moth**  
比一比：蝴蝶和蚕蛾的生命周期 ..... 322

It is important for young students to observe the life cycle of the insects. Learning about the life cycle is part of the school curriculum. Students will find it interesting to compare it with the life cycle of the silkworm moth.

**Note:** Butterfly and silkworm moth go through a similar life cycle, except that the butterfly turns from the egg to a butterfly and silkworm moth turns from the egg to a moth at the final stage.

让学生观察昆虫的生命周期通常是学校课程的一部分。学生会很有兴趣去比较昆虫和蚕蛾的生命周期。

注：蝴蝶和蚕蛾的生命周期是相似的，只是蝴蝶从卵最后变成蝶，而蚕蛾从卵最后变成蛾。

**Answer key:**

**Similarities**

1<sup>st</sup> stage : Egg is the same.  
2<sup>nd</sup> stage : Larva is the same.  
3<sup>rd</sup> stage : Pupa is the same.

**Differences**

4<sup>th</sup> stage : The egg of the butterfly turns to a butterfly;  
the egg of the silkworm turns to a moth.



## Cultural Link: Dragon Boat Festival 端午节

The Dragon Boat Festival is an important festival in Chinese culture. It is held on the 5th day of the 5th month on the lunar calendar. On this day people celebrate by participating in or watching dragon boat races and eating steamed rice packages called "zong zi". Although dragon boat races originated in China, dragon boat races are held in many cities around the world each year.

端午节在农历的五月初五，是中华文化里的一个重要节日。在这天，人们通过参与或观赏龙舟赛以及吃粽子来庆祝端午节。虽然龙舟赛源自中国，但每年也都在世界上很多有华人的地方举行。

### 1. Reading: Dragon Boat Festival 读一读：端午节 ..... 323

Students will learn about the story of the Dragon Boat Festival from this simple and plain passage. The important vocabulary words are in bold so that teachers may reinforce and explain.

Although historical records indicate that Qu Yuan jumped into the river and committed suicide, teachers should be cautious when telling the story of Qu Yuan to young children and should avoid bringing up the topic of suicide.

学生将通过这篇浅显的短文认识端午节。重要的词汇都加黑了，便于教师讲解。虽然历史记载屈原是投江自尽的，但教师在讲述屈原的故事时应该小心，避免带来自杀的课题。

### 2. Match: Dragon Boat Festival 配一配：端午节 ..... 325

This activity will help students to better understand the definitions of the selected vocabulary words and improve their reading skill.

这个活动能帮助学生更好地了解指定词汇的意思，提升阅读能力。

答案：龙舟比赛 —— dragon boat races;  
爱国诗人 —— Qu Yuan;  
治理国家 —— govern the country;  
不同意 —— is not agreeable;  
战乱 —— chaos and wars; 读书人 —— scholar;  
罢免 —— remove from office;  
粽子 —— rice dumplings wrapped with bamboo or reed leaves;  
从此 —— from this date on; 建议 —— suggest

### 3. Art Project: Dragon Boat 创意手工：龙舟 ..... 326

After learning the story of the Dragon Boat Festival, students will enjoy this hands-on art project of making a paper dragon boat. Follow the directions to form the body of the boat. Cut out the boat head and the tail, then glue or staple them to both ends of the body to form a dragon boat. (See sample on p. 404)

认识了有关端午节的由来，学生将会喜欢这个制作纸龙舟的活动。根据指示做成船身。剪出船头和船尾，将它们贴在或钉在船身两端，做成龙舟。（作品展示见第404页）



## Try It Out! 每月一练

### ☆☾ a. Let's Talk! 说一说

#### 1. Hobbies and Sports 爱好和运动 ..... 327

Students will practice these short dialogues by using the learned vocabulary words of the topics of sports and leisure activities. The third dialogue even provides an opportunity for students to review and expand their conversation about the sports which are associated with the seasons.

学生将利用所学过的运动和休闲活动词汇来练习这些对话。第三个对话可让学生进行和季节性运动相关的谈话。

### ☾○ b. Let's Write! 写一写 ..... 328

江、河、玉、石、衣、刀

(For Character Writing Sheets, see pp. 391, 392. 写字练习纸见本书附录 pp. 391, 392。)

# Notes for Teachers

## 教学重点

July 七月

### July Calendar 七月月历

#### 😊 1. Coloring Activity: Independence Day 涂颜色: 美国独立日 ..... 330

America's Independence Day is on the 4th of July. This is a national holiday in America and many Americans observe the day by participating in or watching parades, having picnics and watching fireworks at night. Students who are from America can share their personal experiences with this holiday. Students who are not from America can be asked to share how they celebrate their country's national day.

美国独立日是在七月四日。这是美国的公定假日，许多美国人都会通过参加或观赏游行、野餐和在夜晚欣赏烟火来欢庆这一天。从美国来的学生可以和同学们分享他们的个人经历。其他同学可以分享他们如何庆祝自己国家的国庆节。

#### 🌙 2. My July Calendar 我的七月月历 ..... 331

By this point in the school year most students will be able to fill in the numbers of the July calendar independently. Students can then color the calendar red, white, and blue to represent America's Independence Day or the colors of their nation's flag.

到学年的这个阶段，多数学生应该能够独立填写七月月历上的数字。接着，让他们将月历涂上红、白和蓝色，标志美国独立日，或涂上他们自己国家国旗的颜色。

#### 🌙 3. What's Happening in July? 七月知多少? ..... 332

This fill-in-the-blank worksheet, which is included with each month, allows advanced learners to review numbers, dates, important holidays and events of that month in a familiar and consistent way.

高年级的学生可以在月历的基础上，通过这样的填空题复习数字和星期，熟悉每月重要的日子。

### National Day 国庆节

#### 😊 1. Vocabulary Flash Cards: Independence Day 词卡: 美国独立日 ..... 333

Identify and discuss each of these vocabulary words related to America's Independence Day. Introducing this set of words presents the opportunity to make connections with other cultures by comparing different foods eaten for a national holiday celebration or popular symbols for different countries.

讨论每一个和美国独立日有关的词语。介绍这些词语时，也可以比较不同国家的国庆节所吃的食物，或不同国家的著名象征物，作为文化联系。

☆ 2. **Match and Write: Independence Day** 连一连，写一写：美国独立日 ..... 334

This vocabulary exercise requires students to match individual characters to make words related to Independence Day. Students must then provide the pinyin and English translation for each of the words.

这个词汇练习要求学生连接单词，组成和美国独立日相关的词语。接着，学生必须为每个词语提供拼音和英文翻译。

答案：1. 美国、měi guó、America; 2. 自由女神、zì yóu nǚ shén、Statue of Liberty;  
3. 烟火、yān huǒ、fireworks; 4. 热狗、rè gǒu、hotdog;  
5. 老鹰、lǎo yīng、eagle; 6. 国旗、guó qí、flag;  
7. 七月四日、qī yuè sì rì、4th of July; 8. 野餐、yě cān、picnic;  
9. 游行、yóu xíng、parade.

☆ 3. **Word Search: Independence Day** 找一找：美国独立日 ..... 335

This word search puzzle gives students the opportunity to practice reading and become more familiar with the new Independence Day vocabulary words.

这个字谜让学生能够练习阅读刚学过的美国独立日词语，加深印象。

☺ 4. **Coloring: National Day around the World** 涂颜色：世界各国的国庆节 ..... 336

Many children love to learn about the designs of different flags from around the world. On this worksheet students are required to color the flags correctly and write each of the country's date of independence. This exercise is a good review of color words, months, and numbers.

许多学生喜欢认识世界各国国旗的图案。在这个作业里，学生必须为各国国旗涂上正确的颜色，并写上其国庆节的日期。这个活动有助于复习颜色词汇、月份和数字。

Answer key: Mexico – May 5; China – October 1; Korea – August 15;  
South Africa – April 27; Israel – May 14.

☺ 5. **Write, Draw, Color: My Country's National Day** 写一写，画一画，涂一涂：我的国庆节 ..... 337

Students will feel proud to complete this worksheet that features a picture of their country's flag. Depending on the class make up, it may be necessary to provide an online resource or World Almanac for some students to refer to in order to complete this activity. In addition to drawing and coloring their nation's flag correctly, students are required to fill in the colors of their flag in Chinese.

这个活动让学生展示自己国家的国旗。视学生的背景，或许有必要提供网上资源或世界年鉴，让一些学生作为参考，来完成这个活动。除了正确画出国旗并涂上颜色，学生还必须以中文为自己国家的国旗标上颜色名称。

**Craft Fun 手工乐**

☺ 1. **Peking Opera: Introduction and Face-Painting** 京剧：简介和脸谱涂色 ..... 338

Color a sample of each of the worksheets included to introduce the four main character roles in Peking Opera and the colors that are used to represent them. This provides an opportunity to review

the color words and to discuss the attributes associated with each of the characters. Students can then use the worksheets to color their copies of the Peking Opera masks. To supplement this activity images or video clips of Peking Opera can be shown to the class. (See sample on pp. 404-405)

为每页的脸谱涂色，然后用来介绍京剧里的四种主要角色以及不同颜色的代表。这能让学生复习颜色词汇，并讨论每个角色所代表的性格特征。之后，学生可以在自己的活动纸上为这些京剧脸谱涂色。要增添活动的趣味性，可在班上播放京剧的图片或录影。（作品展示见第404-405页）

## 2. **Origami Fun: Pinwheel** 趣味折纸：风车 ..... 342

Paper folding is an ancient art form that is popular in both China and Japan. To do origami, it is best to use special origami paper, but, colored copy paper cut into squares can be used as a substitute. We suggest making a sample of the project to become familiar with the process before demonstrating the steps to the class. Encourage children who complete each step quickly to assist other students who may have more difficulty following the steps. (See sample on p. 405)

折纸是一种古代的艺术形式，在中国和日本非常受欢迎。要进行折纸，最好是用特制的纸张；剪成四方形的彩色纸也可以用来折纸。我们建议先做出一个样本以熟悉整个过程，再示范给学生看。可鼓励做得快的学生去帮助较慢的学生。（作品展示见第405页）

## 3. **Art Project: Tangram Fun** 创意手工：七巧板 ..... 343

Tangram is an ancient Chinese puzzle game. It is a square that is divided into seven pieces: two big triangles, one medium triangle, two small triangles, one square and one parallelogram. To do this activity, students each need to cut out the seven tangram pieces found on page 343. You may wish to challenge students to reassemble the cut out pieces to make a square before moving on to the game.

To play this game, all seven pieces must lay on a flat surface, with one piece touching the other without overlapping to form a shape of animal, house, bird or other figures. This game not only helps young students build up geometrical skills, but also helps develop their imagination and creativity. (See sample on p. 405)

The book, Grandfather Tang's Story, can be read in conjunction with this tangram activity.

七巧板是一种中国的古老游戏。它是由一块四方形板切成七小块，其中包括两个大三角形、一个中三角形、两个小三角形、一个正方形和一个平行四边形。要进行这个活动，每个学生必须剪出第343页的七小块。你可以让学生将剪出来的七小块再重组成为四方形，然后开始玩七巧板的游戏。

游戏的规则是把七小块平放，可以随意变换位置，但每块必须互相衔接，且不可重叠，用这七小块组成动物、房子、鸟或其他图像。这个游戏不但可以帮助幼童建立几何图形概念，还可以让他们发挥想像力和创造力。（作品展示见第405页）

### **Cultural Link: Four Treasures of the Study** 文房四宝

## 1. **Reading: Chinese Calligraphy and Painting** 读一读：中国书法和中国画 ..... 345

Calligraphy and painting are often considered the two most important skills and disciplines of the Chinese scholars in ancient time. To perform good artwork, scholars used good tools known as "Wenfang Si Bao" which means "Four Treasures of the Study". They are brush, inkstick, paper and inkstone.

The reading passage discusses the importance of a scholar to be highly skilled in the arts of calligraphy and painting.

书法和绘画常被认为是中国古代文人必备的两项最重要的技艺，而文人中不可少的工具就是“文房四宝”——笔、墨、纸、砚。

阅读短文谈论文人能书能画的重要性。

○ 2. **Fill in the Blanks: Four Treasures of the Study** 填空：文房四宝 ..... 347

This follow-up activity can help students improve reading comprehension skills in Chinese.

这个跟进活动帮助学生提升中文阅读理解能力。

答案：1. 必备的； 2. 笔、纸； 3. 不仅、而已、独特的；  
4. 性格、思想； 5. 画中有诗；  
6. 人物画； 7. 除了、之外

○ 3. **Make a Sentence: Four Treasures of the Study** 造句：文房四宝 ..... 348

This activity reinforces grammar usage and helps students improve their writing skills in Chinese.

这个活动强化语法的使用，帮助学生提升他们的中文写作能力。

简答题答案：1. 琴、棋、书、画  
2. 笔、墨、纸、砚  
3. 山水画、花鸟画、人物画  
4. 因为它们可以当作书画作品的装饰，增加美感，  
还能帮助我们辨识作者，了解作者思想和感情。

**Try It Out! 每月一练**

😊 a. **Let's Talk! 说一说**

1. **What Country Are You From?** 你是哪国人? ..... 349
2. **Where Is (country)?** (国家) 在哪里? ..... 349
3. **Have You Been To (country)?** 你去过 (国家) 吗? ..... 349

Students can work with partners to practice these dialogues about nationalities and countries. They can change the nationality or country name to describe themselves if necessary.

学生可以配对练习这些关于国籍和国家的对话。如有需要，他们也可以更换国籍或国名来形容自己。

☆🌙 b. **Let's Write! 写一写** ..... 350

足、身、豆、草、虫、鸟

(For Character Writing Sheets, see pp. 391, 392. 写字练习纸见本书附录 pp. 391, 392。)

# Notes for Teachers

## 教学重点

### August 八月

#### August Calendar 八月月历

#### 😊 1. Coloring Activity: Summer Vacation 涂颜色: 暑假 ..... 352

Summer is a popular time of year for families to enjoy their vacation time together. This topic provides a good opportunity for students to share about their favorite family outings or trips. Use the picture on this page to begin a discussion about summer vacation with students. Afterwards students may color this page as they wish.

夏天是全家一起度假的好时光。这个主题让学生分享他们喜欢的家庭郊游活动或旅行。利用这一页的图画作为起点, 和学生讨论暑假。之后再让学生为图画涂色。

#### 🕒 2. My August Calendar 我的八月月历 ..... 353

Students can use this month's calendar to discuss when their families will go on vacation or participate in different summer activities. Use an enlarged copy of the calendar, and, as students volunteer information about themselves, put it on the calendar. Summer vacation and leisure activities are enjoyable topics that most students will be motivated to share about.

For other uses of the calendar, please refer to the notes on My January Calendar.

学生可以用本月月历讨论全家的暑假度假计划或者其他活动安排。将月历放大, 把学生所分享的内容填在里面。暑假和休闲活动都是大家喜欢谈论的课题。

关于月历的其他用途, 请参考第1页“我的一月月历”的说明。

#### 🕒 3. What's Happening in August? 八月知多少? ..... 354

This fill-in-the-blank worksheet, which is included with each month, allows advanced learners to review numbers, dates, important holidays and events of that month in a familiar and consistent way.

高年级的学生可以在月历的基础上, 通过这样的填空题复习数字和星期, 熟悉每月重要的日子。

#### Summer Fun 夏天乐

#### ☆🕒 1. Vocabulary Flash Cards: Summer Activities 词卡: 夏天活动 ..... 355

This set of flash cards introduces some popular activities that many people enjoy during the summer months. To help students become more familiar with these new words after introducing them, ask students if they have ever tried each of the activities. Students can also practice interviewing each other about which activities they enjoy most.

这套词卡介绍许多人在暑假时所喜欢进行的活动。为了帮助学生在认识新词汇后对它们更熟悉，可问学生他们是否有尝试过这些活动。学生可以练习访问彼此关于他们最喜欢的活动。

☆ 2. **Mini-Book: Summer Fun** 我的小手：夏天乐 ..... 356

Students pick three activities that they love the most to write about and draw to complete this mini-book. They will share their drawings and favorite activities when they present their mini-book to the class.

学生写下并画出他们最喜欢的三个活动，然后和班上同学分享。

☆ 3. **Vocabulary Flash Cards: At the Beach** 词卡：在海滩 ..... 357

This set of flash cards introduces words for things people commonly see at a beach. If possible, use pictures of beach scenes from advertisements or from the Internet to ask students which objects from the vocabulary list that they see. Students can share their responses by answering in a complete sentence using the new words

这套词卡介绍海滩上常见的东西。可能的话，拿广告或互联网上的海滩照片给学生看，问他们在照片里看到哪样东西是他们新学到的词汇。学生可利用新词汇以完整句子回答。

☆ 4. **Read and Circle: At the Beach** 读一读，圈一圈：在海滩 ..... 358

For additional practice with these new words about things to see and do on the beach, students can circle the correct word that corresponds with each of the pictures on this page.

让学生圈出和图片相应的正确词汇，作为额外练习。

☆ 5. **Vocabulary Flash Cards: Things You Bring to the Beach** ..... 359  
词卡：带到海滩的东西

This set of flash cards introduces words for things that people bring to the beach. To make learning this set of words more lively, use a real beach bag filled with some of the items on the list to demonstrate what you usually take on a trip to the beach. Students can also be asked to draw a picture of a large beach bag and draw and label five things they usually take with them to the beach. Afterwards they can share and compare their items with the class.

这套词卡介绍人们带到海滩的东西。要增添学习趣味，可使用一个真的海滩包，在里头放一些词卡上所列的东西，展示给学生看。也可让学生画一张大的海滩包，里头再画他们常带到海滩的五样东西，并标上名称。之后，他们可以和同学分享并比较各自的物品。

☆ 6. **Read and Circle: Beach Words** 读一读，圈一圈：海滩词语 ..... 360

This activity is a good follow up activity to be done after students learn the new words related to the beach.

这个活动能巩固学生之前所学的海滩词汇。

7. **Guess and Write: What Is That?** 猜一猜，写一写：那是什么？ ..... 361

This activity gives students further practice with using the new Beach Words vocabulary.

这个活动让学生进一步练习使用海滩词汇。

答案：1. 海滩    2. 烤肉    3. 铲子    4. 晒太阳    5. 太阳眼镜  
6. 冲浪板    7. 海鸥    8. 救生员    9. 游泳衣



☆ 8. **Vocabulary Flash Cards: Sea Animals** 词卡：海洋生物 ..... 362

This set of flash cards introduces some of the most commonly seen sea animals. Practice using these new words in a sentence by asking students if they have ever seen each of the sea animals.

这套词卡介绍一些常见的海洋生物。问学生是否看过这些动物，让他们利用这些新词汇以完整句子回答。

☺ 9. **Word Puzzle: Sea Animals** 填字谜：海洋生物 ..... 363

Students can become more familiar with the new vocabulary about sea animals by searching for them in this word puzzle.

这个字谜活动能让学生对新词汇更加熟悉。

🕒 10. **Reading: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle** 读一读：资源的节约、再生和回收 ..... 364

The new three Rs – reduce, reuse and recycle are becoming increasingly important in the 21st century. The concept of taking care of our environment to make the world a better place to live is an important one that is addressed in this reading. Through reading this passage, students will realize that there are some specific ways that they can help our environment, and, at the same time, improve their reading skills.

资源节约、再生和回收在21世纪日益重要。本阅读短文强调了保护环境的主题。通过阅读本文，学生不仅能提升阅读能力，还会学习到一些保护环境的具体方法。

🕒 11. **Circle: True or False?** 圈一圈：对不对？ ..... 366

This worksheet is a follow-up activity to the reading about the environment that students can work on individually or in pairs.

本活动是之前阅读短文的延伸，学生可以独立或和伙伴一起完成。

答案： 1. 对    2. 不对    3. 对    4. 不对    5. 对    6. 对  
7. 不对    8. 对    9. 不对    10. 对    11. 对    12. 不对

☺ 12. **Jeopardy Game: 60 Questions Review** 按铃抢答：60个复习题

Here at the end of the month we introduce an exciting game that challenges students to recall a great deal of the information covered in Chinese Treasure Chest. It is based on the popular American TV game show called Jeopardy in which contestants compete to answer questions from different categories. The categories we have made include: Chinese to English; English to Chinese; Social Studies; Culture; and Chinese Characters. The teacher can choose the appropriate sample questions provided to fit into these five categories. The easiest questions are \$100 questions and the most difficult are \$500. The use of a buzzer system such as Eggspt makes playing this game ever more fun for students.

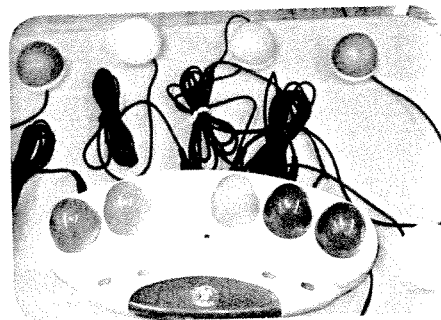
**How to Play:**

A member of the team picks a category and value (e.g., Animals, \$100)

**Variations:**

Divide the class into teams. Give each team a few minutes to agree upon their team name. When the class is ready to begin, one player from each team will come forward to a predetermined place in the classroom.

If possible, have a buzzer system such as Eggspt available



for students to play with. Otherwise, provide each team with a different noise maker to make a sound when a player is ready to respond to a question. Including these props makes playing this game much more exciting and fun for children.

The teacher then begins by choosing a category for the first question and the amount that will be awarded for answering correctly. The player who responds with the correct answer wins that amount for the team and is allowed to choose the category from which the next question will be asked. The game continues this way for as long as the teacher decides to play. This can be determined by a dollar amount or by time.

The following sample questions from topics 1-8 can be used for the Chinese to English, English to Chinese and Chinese Characters categories. Of course, teachers can substitute the words to include specific vocabulary to review with students. For the Chinese Characters category we recommend making large flash cards with characters for students to identify by reading and/or translating.

Sample Chart

学校 School	数学 Numbers	颜色 Colors	家庭 Family	文化 Culture
\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300
\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400
\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500

(Students may pick their top 5 choices of the categories.)

### 1. School:

- 1) What does "shū bǎo" mean?
- 2) What does "xué xiào" mean?
- 3) How do you say "teacher" in Chinese?
- 4) How do you say "pencil" in Chinese?
- 5) Name one direction that teachers give to students in Chinese. (Stand up, sit down, raise your hand, please, no talking, pay attention etc.)

### 2. Numbers:

- 1) What number is "jiǔ shí wǔ"?
- 2) How do you say "12" in Chinese?
- 3) What is the number before/after "sān shí sān"?
- 4) Say today's date in Chinese.
- 5) Read the following characters: 十、九、八、七、六、五、四、三、二、一.

### 3. Colors:

- 1) Name the color of "píng guǒ" in Chinese.
- 2) Name one thing that is "huáng sè". (Teacher decide if the answer should be in Chinese or English)
- 3) Say the name of the Chinese lucky color in Chinese.
- 4) Say 2 colors on what you are wearing in Chinese.
- 5) Answer the question in Chinese:  
熊猫是什么颜色的? xióng māo shì shén me yán sè de?

### 4. Family:

- 1) How do you say "mother" in Chinese?
- 2) How do you say this person in Chinese? (Teacher show flash card of a family member in characters or pinyin)
- 3) Say all your family members in Chinese.
- 4) Answer the question: 你的妹妹叫什么名字? Nǐ de mèi mei jiào shén me míng zì?
- 5) What does "Wǒ ài wǒ de jiā" mean?

### 5. Animals:

- 1) Name one zodiac animal in Chinese and English.
- 2) What is "tiger" in Chinese?
- 3) Name one animal that can fly in Chinese and English.
- 4) Name the zodiac sign of this year in Chinese and English.
- 5) Translate: 我喜欢狮子和老虎。  
Wǒ xǐ huān shī zi hé lǎo hǔ.

### 6. Body Parts:

- 1) How do you say "nose" in Chinese?
- 2) What does "dù zi" mean?
- 3) Name one body part that a fish doesn't have in Chinese.
- 4) Answer the question in Chinese: 你有几个眼睛? Nǐ yǒu jǐ gè yǎn jīng?
- 5) Sing the first part of the song "Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes" in Chinese and point to them. (Answer: 头、肩膀、膝盖、脚趾头; Tóu, jiān bǎng, xī gài, jiǎo zhǐ tou.)

### 7. Sports:

- 1) What does "lǎn qiú" mean?
- 2) How do you say "baseball" in Chinese?
- 3) Name one of your favorite sports in Chinese and English.
- 4) Name one of the popular sports in China/America/Brazil, etc.
- 5) Translate: 哥哥常常去打网球。  
Gē ge cháng cháng qù dǎ wǎng qiú.

### 8. Food and Fruits:

- 1) What is the most popular beverage in China?
- 2) Name one food item in the Chinese menu.
- 3) How do you say "rice" in Chinese?
- 4) Name the food that rabbies love to eat the most.
- 5) Answer the question: 你喜欢吃什么水果/蔬菜? Nǐ xǐ huān chī shén me shuǐ guǒ/shū cài?

### 9. Social Studies:

- 1) What is the 3<sup>rd</sup> biggest country in the world?
- 2) Why was the Great Wall of China built?
- 3) What is China's capital?
- 4) What is the largest city in China?
- 5) What is the official language spoken in China?
- 6) What is the longest river in China?
- 7) In what city were the Terra-cotta soldiers and horses found?
- 8) Name 2 countries that border China.
- 9) Name one of China's deserts.
- 10) Name 2 main attractions that people visit in China.

### 10. Culture:

- 1) What are the two lucky colors in Chinese culture?
- 2) Name one way that people celebrate the Chinese New Year.
- 3) How many animals are in the Chinese zodiac?
- 4) What do people eat to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival?
- 5) What is the traditional food eaten for birthday celebrations in China as a symbol of long life?
- 6) Why does Chinese New Year fall on a different day each year?
- 7) Why do people sweep their floors before the New Year period? Or name two ways that Chinese families prepare for the New Year.
- 8) Name one way that Chinese people celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival.
- 9) Name one thing that was invented in China.
- 10) Name the four treasures that Chinese people use for calligraphy and painting.

在八月结束时，可介绍一个刺激好玩的游戏来考一考学生在本套书中所学到的知识。这是一个改编自美国高收视电视节目“Jeopardy”的游戏，参赛者必须从不同组别中选题作答。我们在此所设的组别有：中译英、英译中、社会知识、文化以及汉字。教师可从下列参考题目中选出适当的纳入这五大组别。最简单的题目值100元，而最难的题目值500元。计时铃声的使用会让这个游戏更有趣。

**玩法：**每组派一名组员选择组别和题值（如：动物；\$100）

**不同玩法：**

将全班分成几组，让他们为自己的组取名。当大家都准备好后，让每组派一名组员到教室里的指定位置。

可能的话，设置一个计时铃声系统让学生玩。不然，为每组提供一个不同的声响器，在参赛者准备回答问题时可以发出声音。添加这些道具能够让游戏更刺激好玩。

首先，教师选择第一道题的组别以及正确答题后所能得到的数额。正确答题的参赛者将为他/她的组赢得数额，并可以选择下一道题的组别。游戏的长短由教师决定。这可以通过所得数额或时间决定。

以下参考题目中的前八大主题，可以用在中译英、英译中以及汉字的组别里。教师可更换题目中的词语，以便和学生一起复习某些特定词语。对于汉字组别的题目，我们建议制作大词卡，上面印有汉字，让学生通过阅读和/或翻译进行辨认。

#### 1. 学校：

- 1) 什么是“shū bāo”？
- 2) 什么是“xué xiào”？
- 3) 如何用中文说“teacher”？
- 4) 如何用中文说“pencil”？
- 5) 用中文说出教师给学生的一项指示。（站起来、坐下、请举手、不要说话、注意看等）

#### 2. 数字：

- 1) “Jiǔ shí wǔ”的数字是什么？
- 2) 如何用中文说“12”？
- 3) “Sān shí sān”之前/之后的数字是什么？
- 4) 用中文说出今天的日期。
- 5) 念出这些汉字：十、九、八、七、六、五、四、三、二、一。

#### 3. 颜色：

- 1) 用中文说出“píng guǒ”的颜色。
- 2) 举出一件黄色的东西。（教师可决定答案应该是中文的还是英文的。）
- 3) 用中文说出一个中国吉祥颜色的名称。
- 4) 用中文说出你衣服上的两种颜色名称。
- 5) 用中文回答这个问题：熊猫是什么颜色的？

#### 4. 家庭：

- 1) “Mother”在中文怎么说？
- 2) 你如何用中文称呼这个人？（教师出示一张词卡，上面印有一个家庭成员的称谓。可以是拼音或汉字。）
- 3) 用中文称呼你的家人。
- 4) 回答这个问题：你的妹妹叫什么名字？
- 5) “我爱我的家”的意思是什么？

#### 5. 动物：

- 1) 用中文和英文说出一个生肖动物的名字。
- 2) “Tiger”在中文怎么说？
- 3) 用中文和英文说出一个会飞的动物。
- 4) 用中文和英文说出今年的生肖年份。
- 5) 将“我喜欢狮子和老虎。”这句话翻译成英文。

#### 6. 身体部位：

- 1) 如何用中文说“nose”？
- 2) “Dù zi”是指哪一个身体部位？
- 3) 用中文说出鱼所没有的身体部位。
- 4) 用中文回答问题：你有几个眼睛？
- 5) 用中文唱英文儿歌《Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes》，并指出这些身体部位。

### 7. 体育:

- 1) “篮球”的意思是什么?
- 2) “Baseball”中文怎么说?
- 3) 用中文和英文说出你喜欢的一项运动。
- 4) 举出在中国/美国/巴西所流行的一项运动。
- 5) 将“哥哥常常去打网球”翻译成英文。

### 8. 食物和水果:

- 1) 什么饮料在中国最受欢迎?
- 2) 举出中式菜单里的一道菜。
- 3) “米饭”中文怎么说?
- 4) 举出兔子最爱吃的食物。
- 5) 回答这个问题: 你喜欢吃什么水果/蔬菜?

### 9. 社会知识:

- 1) 世界上面积第三大国家是哪一国?
- 2) 为什么要建造中国万里长城?
- 3) 中国的首都是什么?
- 4) 中国最大的城市是什么?
- 5) 中国的官方语言是什么?
- 6) 中国最长的河流是什么?
- 7) 兵马俑是在哪一个城市被发现的?
- 8) 举出两个和中国毗邻的国家。
- 9) 举出中国的一个沙漠。
- 10) 举出人们到中国时会观光的两个主要景点。

### 10. 文化:

- 1) 中华文化里的两个吉祥颜色是什么?
- 2) 举出人们庆祝农历新年的其中一种方式。
- 3) 中国的生肖有几个动物?
- 4) 人们庆祝中秋节时会吃什么?
- 5) 在中国庆寿时所吃的代表长寿的传统食物是什么?
- 6) 为什么每年的农历新年都在不同的日子?
- 7) 为什么人们在农历新年前要扫地? 或举出华人家庭准备农历新年的两种方式。
- 8) 举出华人庆祝端午节的一种方式。
- 9) 举出在中国发明的一样东西。
- 10) 举出华人在书画时所用的文房四宝。

## Cultural Link: Zheng He 郑和

### 1. Reading: Zheng He and His Seven Voyages

读一读: 郑和下西洋 ..... 367

Zheng He, the greatest explorer in Chinese history, is known for his seven voyages to the western oceans. This reading provides a brief introduction about his background, his adventurous voyages, and his contributions to the world.

Most western school children learn about the famous European explorers and their discoveries; Christopher Columbus in 1492, Vasco Da Gama in 1498, and Ferdinand Magellan from 1519-1521. However, Zheng He completed his voyages decades before theirs and his fleets were significantly larger.

In 2005, China celebrated the 600th anniversary of this great explorer whose voyages and contributions to the world should be recognized and remembered.

**Reference:**

Zheng He's Seven Voyages to the Western Ocean:

Voyage	Years	Places Visited
1st	1405 – 1407	Siam, Sumatra, Malacca, Sri Lanka, etc.
2nd	1407 – 1409	Siam, Java, Malacca, Sri Lanka, etc.
3rd	1409 – 1411	Siam, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Sri Lanka, etc.
4th	1413 – 1415	Arabian Peninsula, Hormuz, East Africa, etc.
5th	1417 – 1419	Java, Malacca, Hormuz, East Africa, etc.
6th	1421 – 1422	Siam, Sri Lanka, Hormuz, East Africa, etc.
7th	1431 – 1433	Red Sea and Mecca, etc.

Compare with the other explorers:

Explorer	Year of Voyages	Number of Ships	Size of the Ship	Number of People
Zheng He	1405 – 1433	48 – 317	400 ft.	28,000
Columbus	1492	3	90 ft	90
Magellan	1519 – 1521	5	100 ft.	265

郑和是中国历史上最伟大的航海家，他以七次下西洋闻名。这篇短文简单介绍了郑和的背景、航程以及贡献。

多数西方的孩子都了解一些著名的欧洲探险家的事迹，如：哥伦布于1492年发现美洲新大陆、达迦马于1498年航海到印度、麦哲伦于1519-1521年率领船队首次环航地球等等。不过，郑和在这些欧洲探险家开始航行探索的几十年以前就完成了他的航程，而且随行的舰队更壮大。

在2005年，中国庆祝了这位伟大航海家下西洋600周年，肯定他所做的贡献。

**参考资料:**

航程	年份	所到之地
第一次	1405 – 1407	暹罗、苏门答腊、马六甲、斯里兰卡等
第二次	1407 – 1409	暹罗、爪哇、马六甲、斯里兰卡等
第三次	1409 – 1411	暹罗、爪哇、苏门答腊、马六甲、斯里兰卡等
第四次	1413 – 1415	阿拉伯半岛、霍尔木兹、东非等
第五次	1417 – 1419	爪哇、马六甲、霍尔木兹、东非等
第六次	1421 – 1422	暹罗、斯里兰卡、霍尔木兹、东非等
第七次	1431 – 1433	红海、麦加等

与其他航海家比较：

航海家	航行年份	舰队数量	船舰体积	人数
郑和	1405 - 1433	48 - 317	400 ft.	28,000
哥伦布	1492	3	90 ft	90
麦哲伦	1519 - 1521	5	100 ft.	265

○ 2. **Quiz: Zheng He** 考考你：郑和 ..... 369

This follow-up activity helps students review the content of the reading passage. It will improve students' reading comprehension skill.

这个跟进活动能帮助学生复习阅读短文的内容，从而提升他们的阅读理解能力。

答案：1. 郑和下西洋一共七次。

2. 因为明成祖派他到国外推广外交，宣传中国文化。

3. 郑和最远到达非洲东岸。他是在第四次航行时到达的。

4. 郑和从中国带了丝绸、茶叶、金银和瓷器等物品作为礼物。

5. 郑和从外国带回香料、象牙、药品、珍珠和珍奇的动物。

6. 郑和下西洋大大地推动了全世界的航海事业。

**Try It Out! 每月一练**

☆ a. **Let's Talk!** 说一说

1. **Do You Like to Go to the Beach?** 你喜欢去海滩吗? ..... 370

2. **Where Are You Going This Summer?** 这个暑假你要去哪里? ..... 370

Students will first review vocabulary words of summer activities and sea animals before practicing these dialogue drills. The teacher can role play with the entire class using the dialogues. Then, ask students to practice in pairs while the teacher walks around and provides assistance. If time permits, ask students to volunteer role playing in front of the class in pairs.

先让学生复习夏天活动以及海洋生物的词汇，再练习这些对话。教师可带领全班进行角色扮演。接着，让学生配对练习，教师从旁给予协助。若时间允许，可请学生以配对形式自愿上来表演给全班同学看。

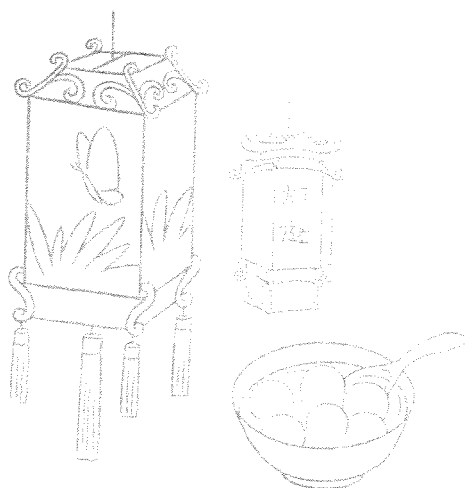
☆ b. **Let's Write!** 写一写 ..... 371

金、门、贝、言、食、舟

(For Character Writing Sheets, see pp. 391, 392. 写字练习纸见本书附录 pp. 391, 392.)



# 一月 January



Calendar

Zodiac Animals

Chinese New Year  
(Spring Festival)

Lantern Festival

Try It Out!

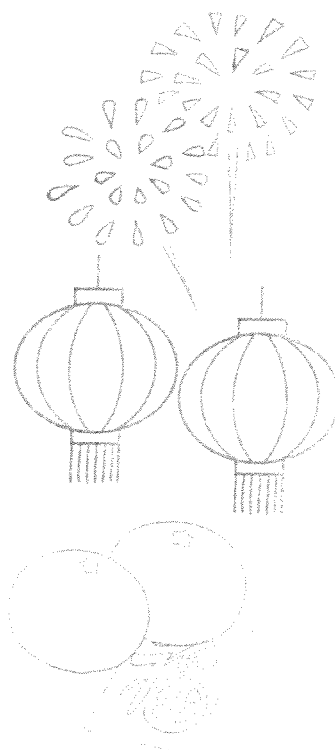
一月月历

十二生肖

农历新年  
(春节)

元宵节

每月一练

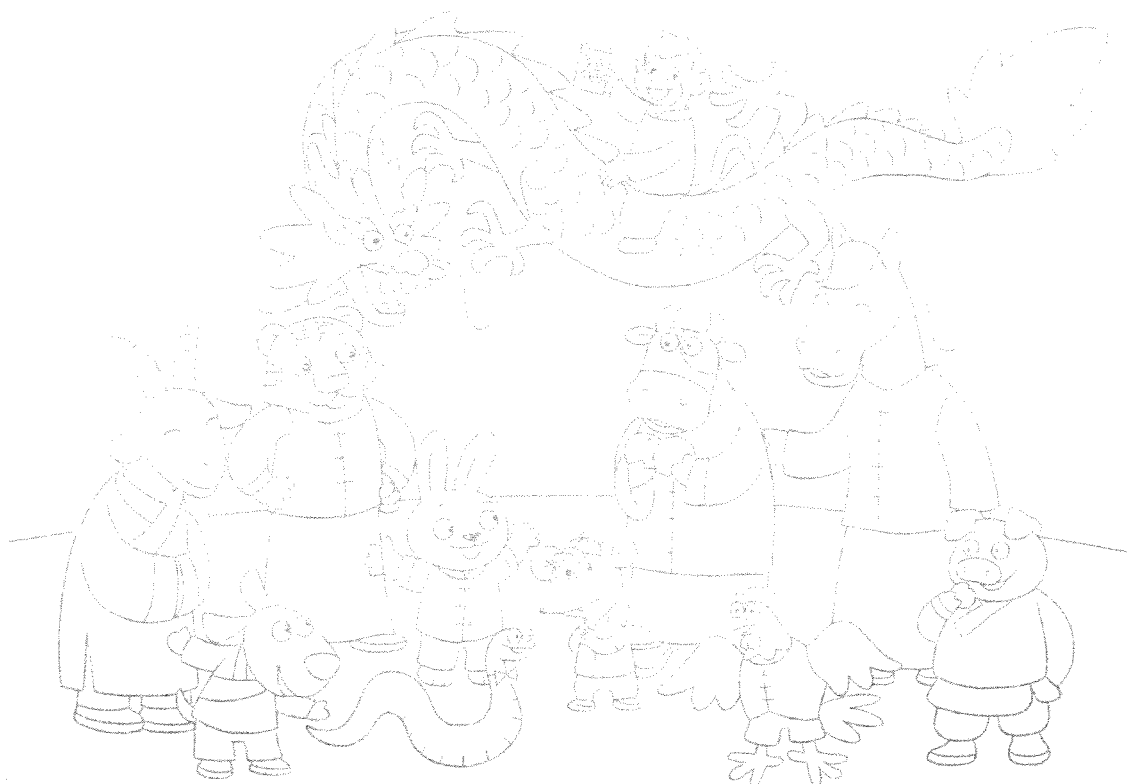


Let's Talk!

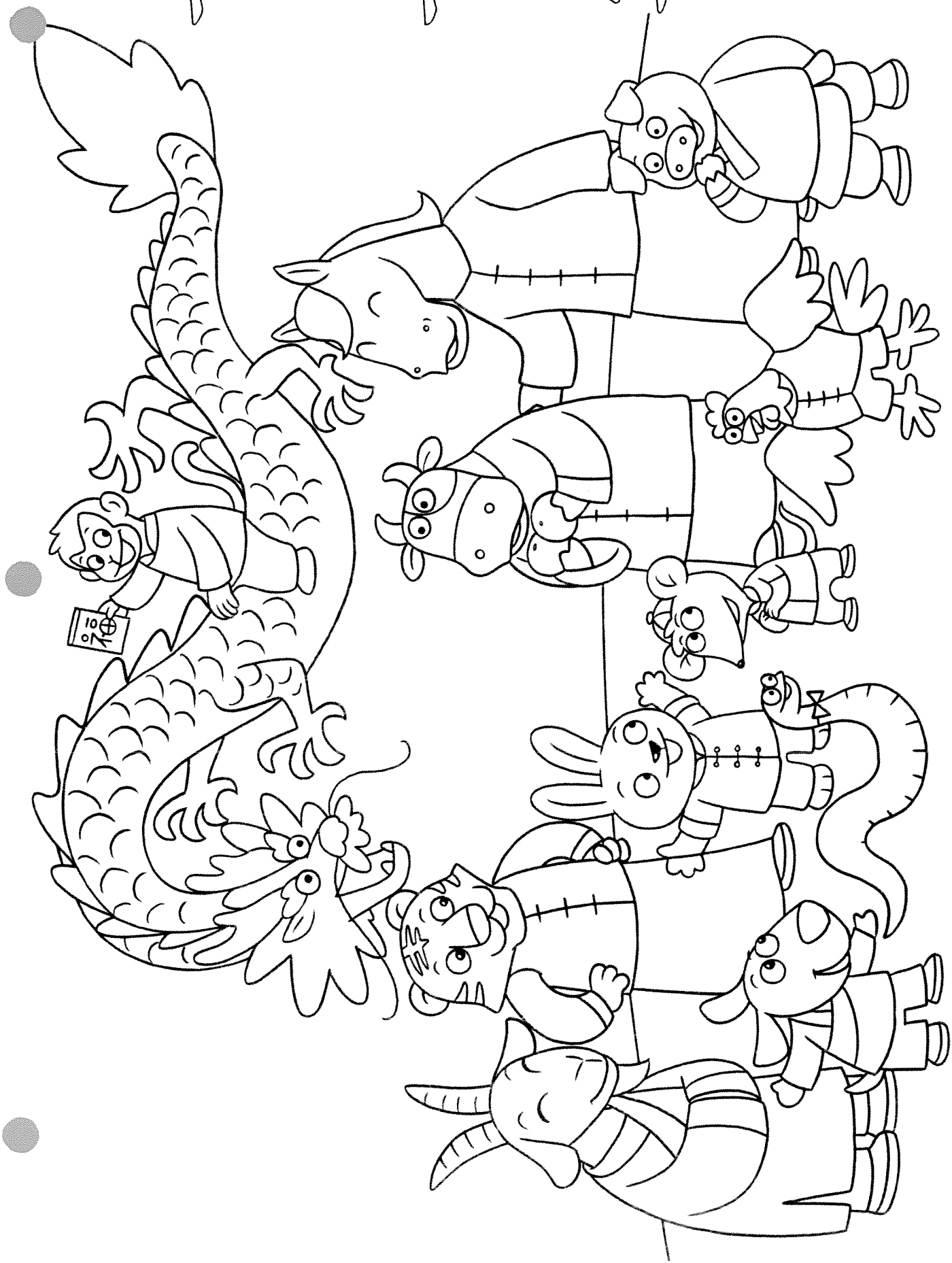
Let's Write!

说一说

写一写



shí 十 èr 二 shēng 生 xiào 消



January — 月

xīng qī 星期	rì 日
xīng qī yī 星期一	
xīng qī èr 星期二	
xīng qī sān 星期三	
xīng qī sì 星期四	
xīng qī wǔ 星期五	
xīng qī liù 星期六	

名字：\_\_\_\_\_ 月\_\_\_\_\_ 日

What's Happening in January?  
一月知多少?

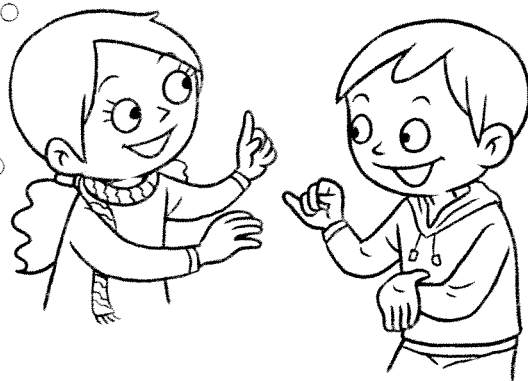
1. jīn tiān shì \_\_\_\_\_ yuè \_\_\_\_\_ rì 。  
今天 是 \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日。

2. míng tiān shì \_\_\_\_\_ yuè \_\_\_\_\_ rì 。  
明天 是 \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日。

3. zuó tiān shì \_\_\_\_\_ yuè \_\_\_\_\_ rì 。  
昨天 是 \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日。

4. jīn tiān shì xīng qī \_\_\_\_\_ 。  
今天 是 星期 \_\_\_\_\_。

5. yī yuè yǒu \_\_\_\_\_ tiān 。  
一月 有 \_\_\_\_\_ 天。



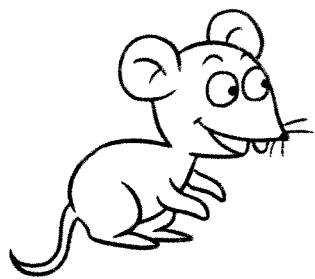
6. yī yuè zhōng tè bié de rì zi shì \_\_\_\_\_ 。  
一月 中 特别 的 日子 是 \_\_\_\_\_。

7. xīn nián shì \_\_\_\_\_ yuè \_\_\_\_\_ rì 。  
新年 是 \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日。

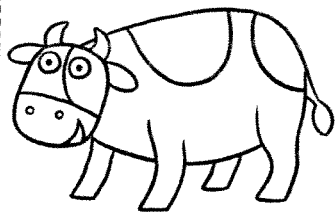
8. yī yuè de dì yí gè xīng qī wǔ shì \_\_\_\_\_ yuè \_\_\_\_\_ rì 。  
一月 的 第 一 个 星 期 五 是 \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日。

9. yī yuè de zuì hòu yí gè xīng qī yī shì \_\_\_\_\_ yuè \_\_\_\_\_ rì 。  
一月 的 最 后 一 个 星 期 一 是 \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日。

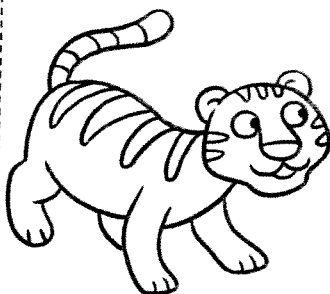
10. \_\_\_\_\_ de shēng rì shì \_\_\_\_\_ yuè \_\_\_\_\_ rì 。  
(a person's name) 的 生 日 是 \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日。



shǔ lǎo shǔ  
鼠/老鼠



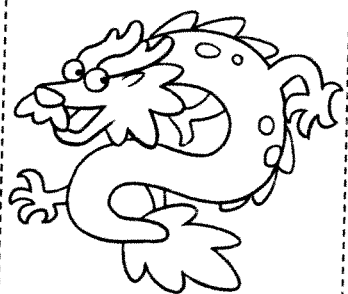
niú  
牛



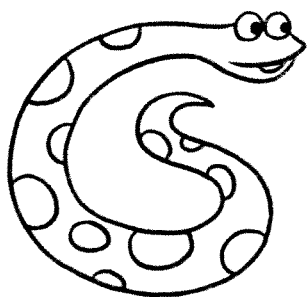
hǔ lǎo hǔ  
虎/老虎



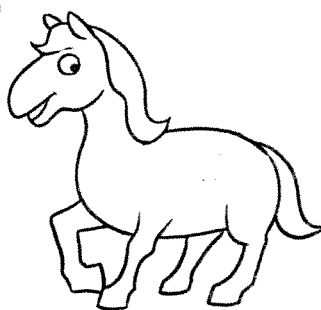
tù tù zi  
兔/兔子



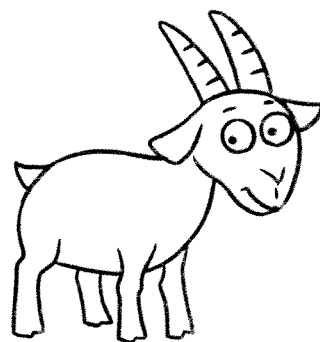
lóng  
龙



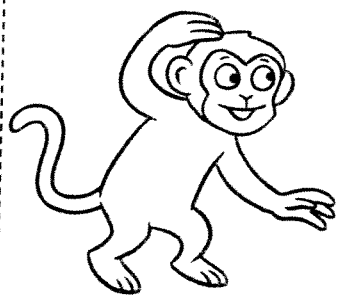
shé  
蛇



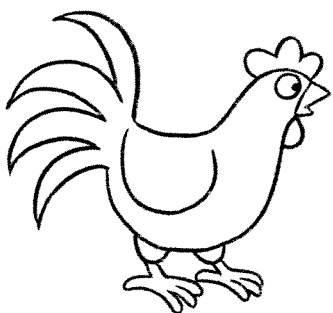
mǎ  
马



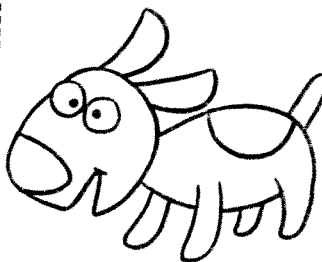
yáng  
羊



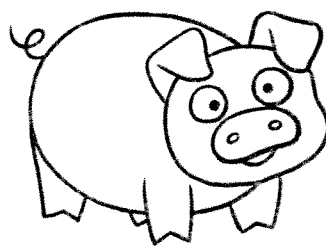
hóu hóu zi  
猴/猴子



jī  
鸡



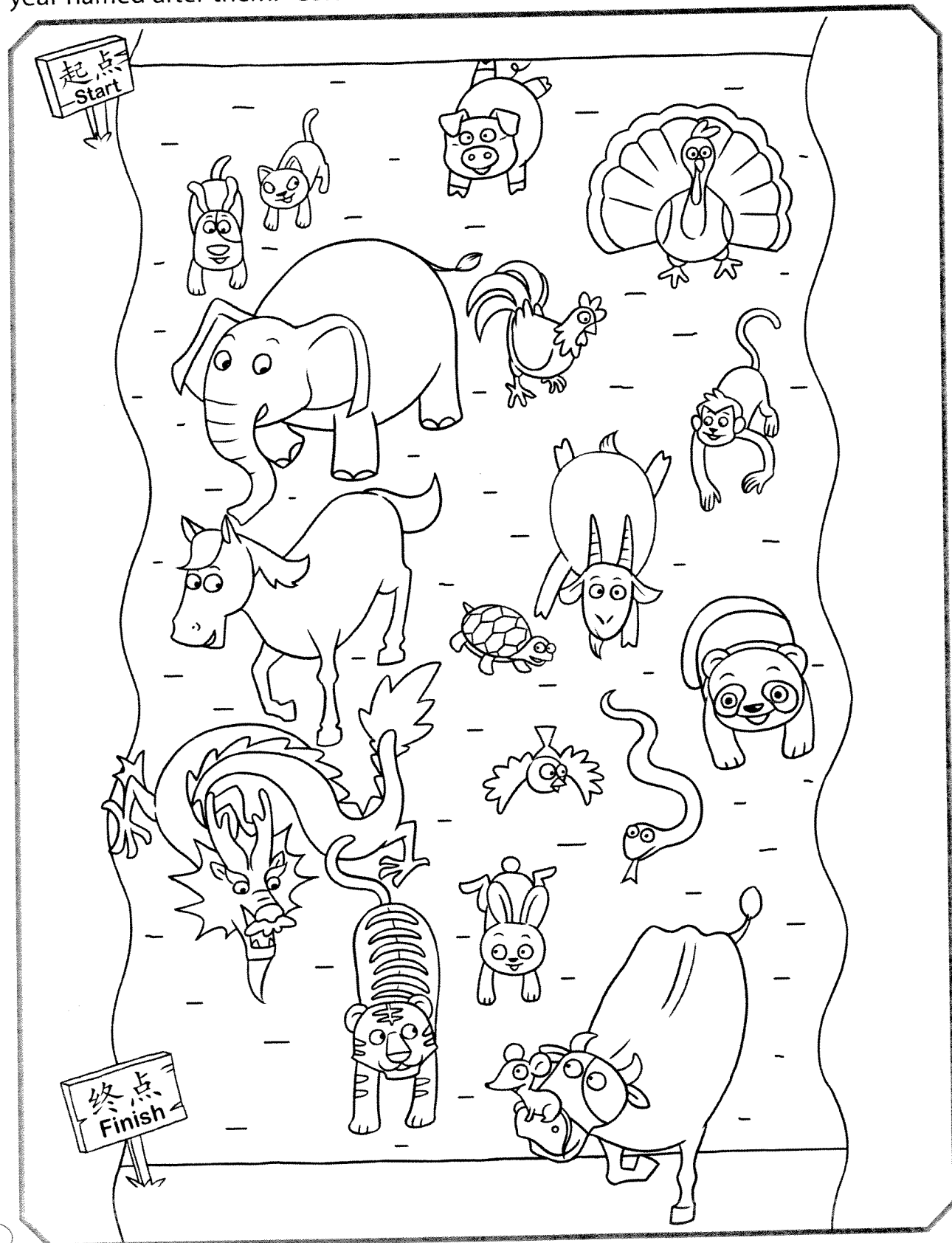
gǒu  
狗



zhū  
猪

**Find and Color: Who Are the Winners?**  
找一找，涂一涂：谁赢了？



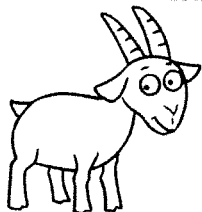
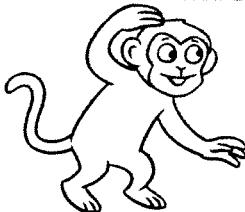

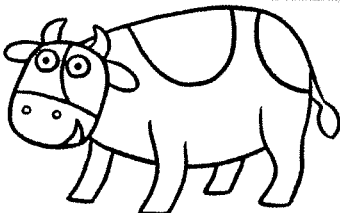
The emperor announced, "The first 12 animals to reach the finish line will have a year named after them!" Color the 12 animals that are the winners in the race.

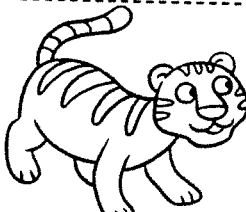



名字: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_月\_\_\_\_\_日

Cut and Paste: What Is the Next Zodiac Animal?  
剪一剪, 贴一贴: 下一个生肖是什么?

Year 1999	Year 2000	Year 2001
		
tù zi 兔子	lóng 龙	
Year 2003	Year 2004	Year 2005
		
yáng 羊	hóu zi 猴子	
Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010
		
lǎo shǔ 老鼠	niú 牛	


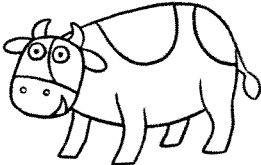
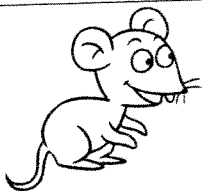

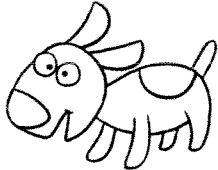
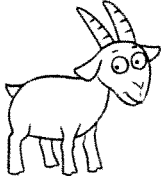
		
jī 鸡	lǎo hǔ 老虎	shé 蛇



名字：\_\_\_\_\_ 月\_\_\_\_\_ 日

# Matching Activity: Zodiac Animal Matching 配对游戏：生肖配一配

Cut out the pinyin words and Chinese characters below. Paste each next to its animal picture.

	Pinyin	Chinese Character
		
		
		
		
		
		

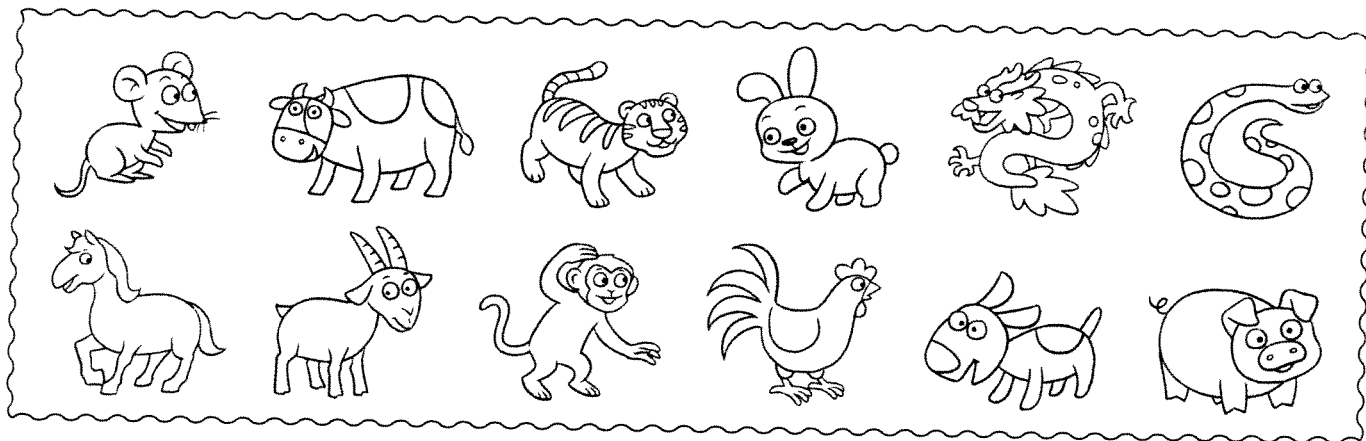
lǎo shǔ	lóng	mǎ	gǒu	yáng	niú
老鼠	龙	羊	牛	马	狗

名字: \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日

**Compare: Are They the Same or Different?**

说一说，比一比：它们哪里相同？哪里不同？

Say the names of the following animals. Then compare each pair of animals listed below and point out their similarities and differences. The first one has been done for you. For the last question, fill in any two animals and compare them.



1. 牛和羊: 牛和羊都有四只脚、都吃草、颜色不同。
2. 龙和蛇: \_\_\_\_\_
3. 鸡和兔: \_\_\_\_\_
4. 老虎和猴子: \_\_\_\_\_
5. 老鼠和牛: \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_

**Bonus:** Can you use two zodiac animals to make up a Chinese idiom?

Hint: Try an online search of "Chinese idioms".

(For example: jī fēi gǒu tiào 鸡飞狗跳)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary Review: Who Am I?

## 词汇练习：我是谁？

Fill in the blanks.

1. wǒ shuō wō wō wō 我说：“喔喔喔……” (I say, "Cockle doodle doo.")	我是_____。
2. māo ài zhuī wǒ 猫爱追我。 (Cats love to chase me.)	我是_____。
3. wǒ huì fēi 我会飞。 (I can fly in the sky.)	我是_____。
4. wǒ huì pá shān 我会爬山。 (I can climb mountains.)	我是_____。
5. wǒ de bèi ràng rén qí 我的背让人骑。 (People love to ride on my back.)	我是_____。
6. wǒ ài shuì jiào 我爱睡觉。 (I love to sleep.)	我是_____。
7. wǒ jiào sī sī sī 我叫：“嘶嘶嘶……” (I say, "ssssssss.")	我是_____。
8. wǒ ài chī hú luó bo 我爱吃胡萝卜。 (I love to eat carrots.)	我是_____。
9. wǒ shuō miē miē miē 我说：“咩咩咩……” (I say, "Baa baa.")	我是_____。
10. wǒ jiào wāng wāng wāng 我叫：“汪汪汪……” (I say, "Woof, woof.")	我是_____。
11. wǒ shuō mōu mōu mōu 我说：“哞哞哞……” (I say, "Moo, moo.")	我是_____。
12. wǒ ài chī xiāng jiāo 我爱吃香蕉。 (I love to eat bananas.)	我是_____。



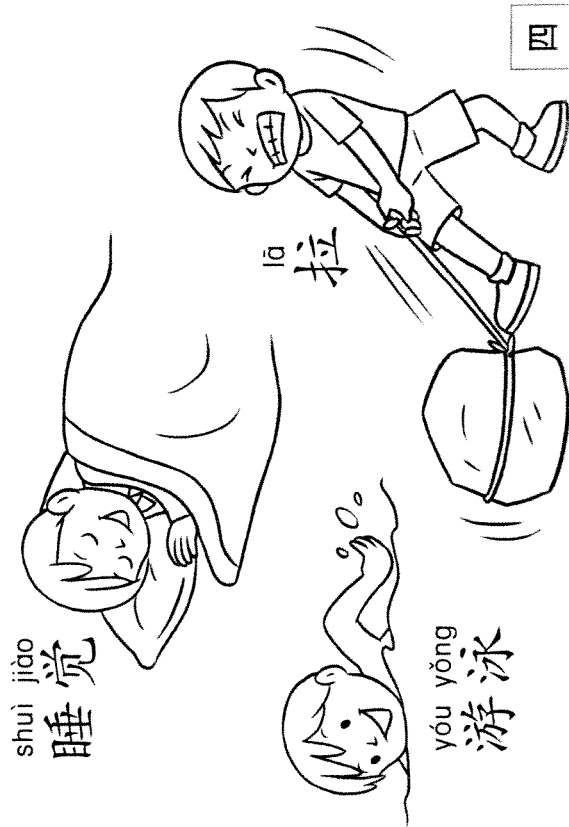
名字: \_\_\_\_\_



二



三



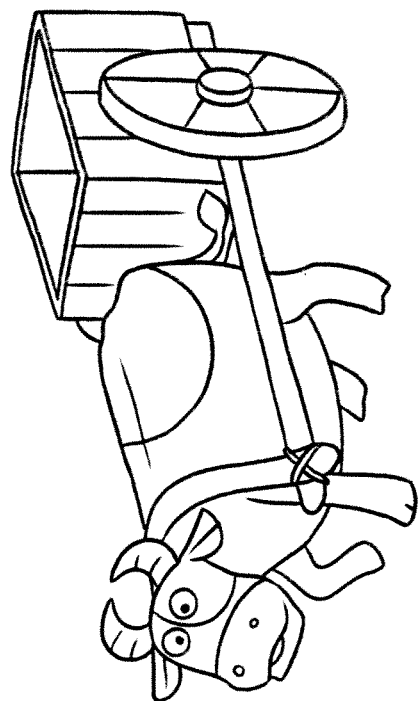
四



shǔ  
鼠 (Rat)

lǎo shǔ ài  
老鼠爱乳酪。  
The rat loves to eat cheese.

五



niú  
牛 (Ox)

niú huì  
牛会车。  
The ox can pull a cart.

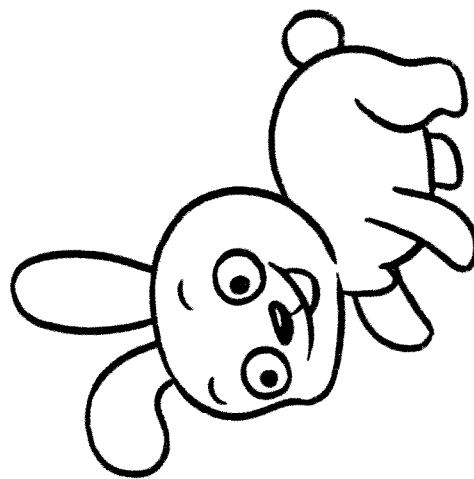
六



hǔ  
虎 (Tiger)

lǎo hǔ huì  
老虎会山。  
The tiger can climb mountains.

七



tù  
兔 (Rabbit)

tù zǐ huì  
兔子会。  
The rabbit can jump.

八

Note: Besides "乳酪", "cheese" is also known as "芝士".

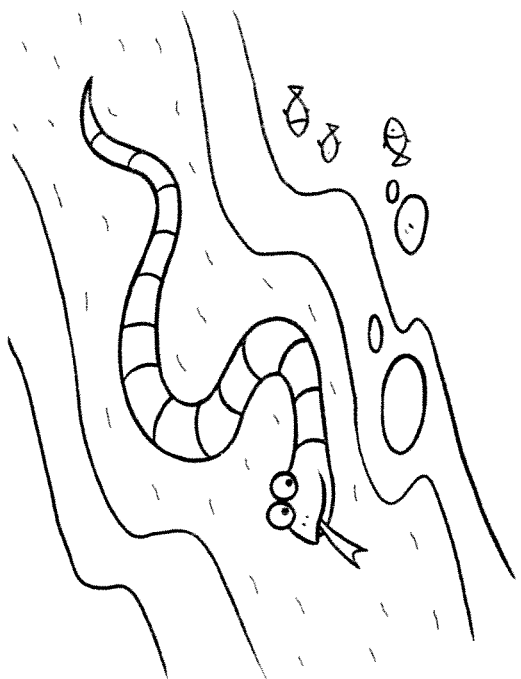
lóng  
龙 (Dragon)



lóng huì  
龙会  
The dragon can fly.

九

shé  
蛇 (Snake)



shé huì  
蛇会  
The snake can swim.

十

mǎ  
马 (Horse)



mǎ huì  
马会  
The horse can run.

十一

yáng  
羊 (Goat)



yáng ài  
羊爱  
cǎo 草  
The goat loves to eat grass.

十二



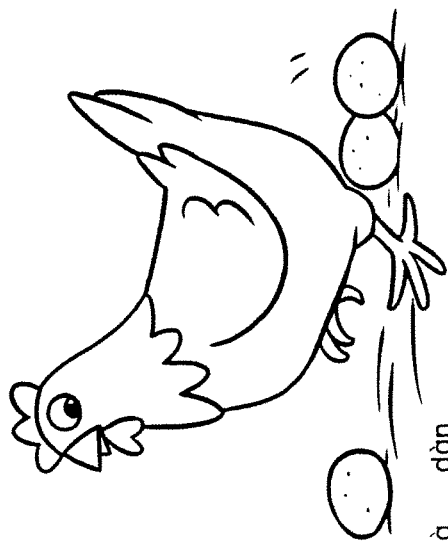
hóu zi  
猴子 (Monkey)

hóu zi huì shù shù 树。  
猴子会 树。

The monkey can climb trees.

十三

jī  
鸡 (Chicken)



jī huì xià dàn dàn 蛋。  
鸡会 下 蛋。

The hen can lay eggs.

十四



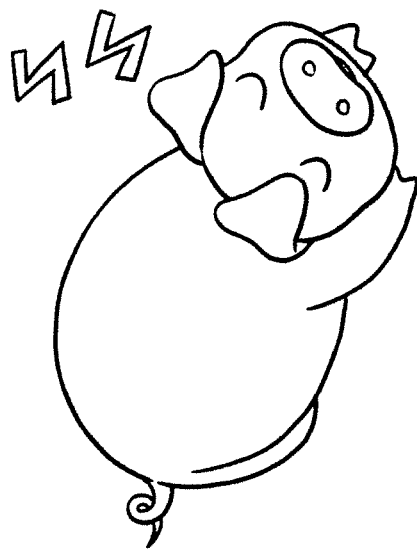
gǒu  
狗 (Dog)

gǒu huì 会。  
狗会

The dog can bark.

十五

zhū  
猪 (Pig)



zhū ài 爱。  
猪爱

The pig loves to sleep.

十六



名字: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日

**Reading: Chinese Zodiac Personality Traits**  
**读一读: 你的生肖个性**

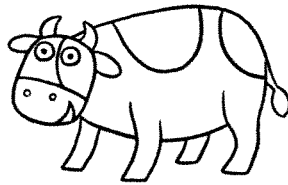


shǔ

鼠

1972, 1984, 1996, 2008

You are very popular. You are good at art and like to invent things.

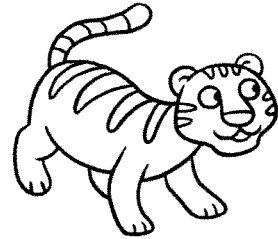


niú

牛

1973, 1985, 1997, 2009

You are hardworking and patient. You are a good listener and have very strong ideas.

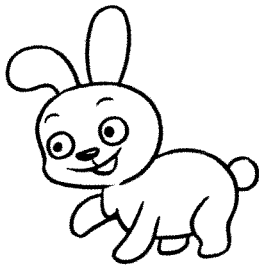


hǔ

虎

1974, 1986, 1998, 2010

You are brave and sensitive. People respect you for your deep thoughts and brave actions.

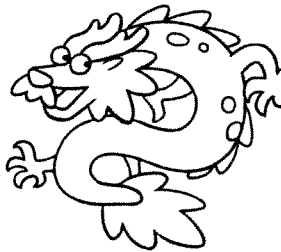


tù

兔

1975, 1987, 1999, 2011

You are talented and loving. You like to talk, and many people trust you.

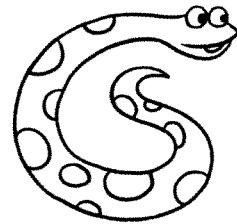


lóng

龙

1976, 1988, 2000, 2012

You are proud and energetic. You have good health and lots of energy.

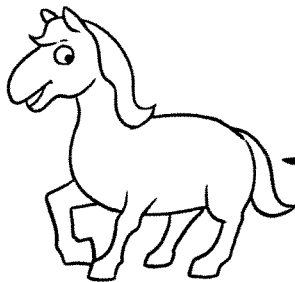


shé

蛇

1965, 1977, 1989, 2001

You are wise and good looking. You love good books, food, music, and art. You will have good luck with money.

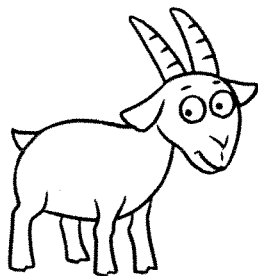


mǎ

马

1966, 1978, 1990, 2002

You are cheerful and efficient. You like to compliment others.

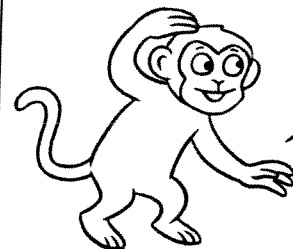


yáng

羊

1967, 1979, 1991, 2003

You are kind and artistic. You are very friendly.

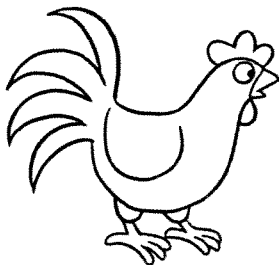


hóu

猴

1968, 1980, 1992, 2004

You are very wise and funny. You can always make people laugh. You are also very good at solving problems.

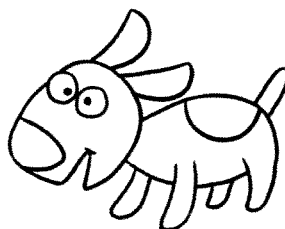


jī

鸡

1969, 1981, 1993, 2005

You are very honest and hardworking. You have many talents.

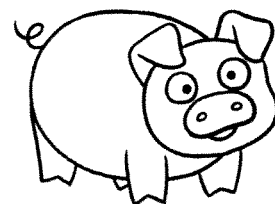


gǒu

狗

1970, 1982, 1994, 2006

You are loyal and honest. You can always keep secrets. Sometimes you worry too much.



zhū

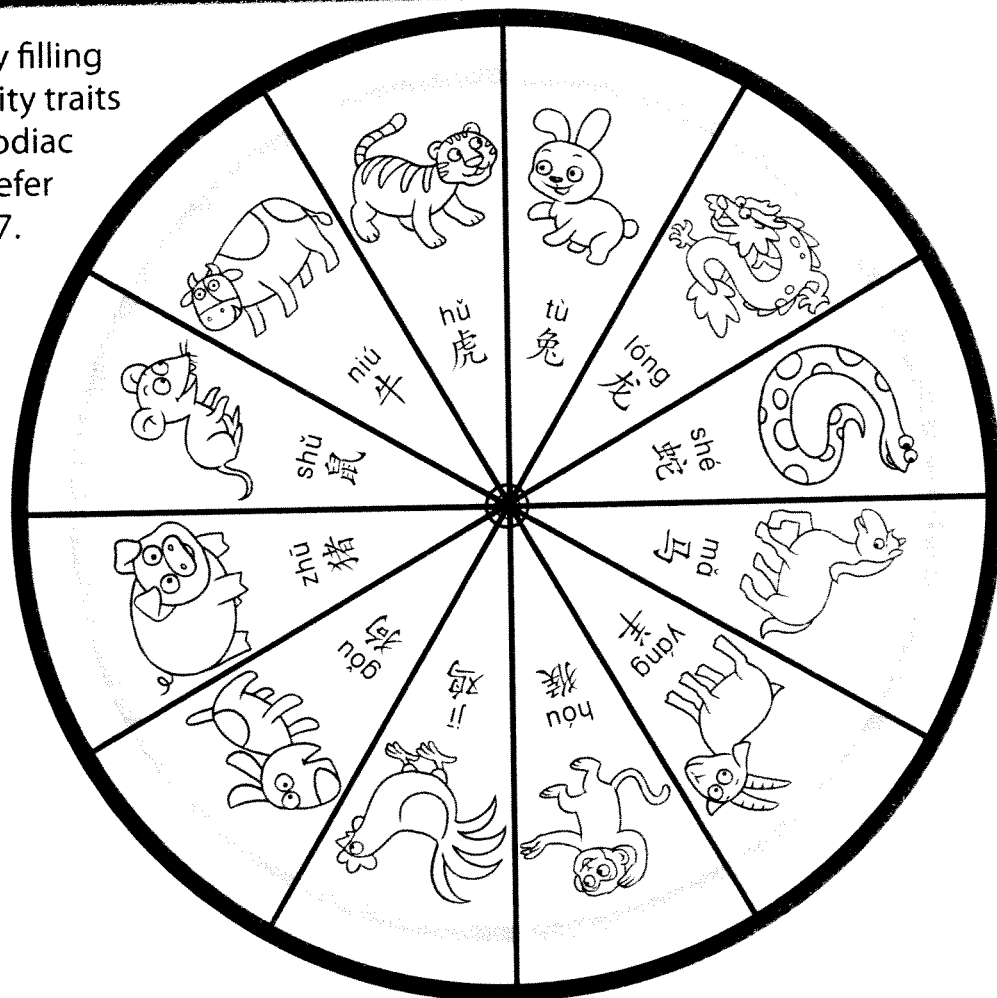
猪

1971, 1983, 1995, 2007

You are fortunate and sincere. You are a good student. You always finish projects or assignments on time.

**Writing Activity: What Zodiac Animal Sign Do They Have?**  
**写一写：他们属什么生肖？**

Complete the wheel by filling in one or two personality traits represented by each zodiac animal sign. You may refer to the chart on page 87.



What zodiac animal sign do your family and friends have? Fill in the blanks.

1. I was born in the Year of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
I am very \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My \_\_\_\_\_ was born in the Year of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
He/She is very \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My \_\_\_\_\_ was born in the Year of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
He/She is very \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. My \_\_\_\_\_ was born in the Year of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
He/She is very \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

名字：\_\_\_\_\_ 月\_\_\_\_\_ 日

Word Search: Zodiac Animals ①

找一找：生肖 ②

Write the animal names in English:

- |                |       |                |       |
|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. 猪 zhū:      | _____ | 7. 牛 niú:      | _____ |
| 2. 老虎 lǎo hǔ:  | _____ | 8. 蛇 shé:      | _____ |
| 3. 鸡 jī:       | _____ | 9. 龙 lóng:     | _____ |
| 4. 老鼠 lǎo shǔ: | _____ | 10. 猴子 hóu zi: | _____ |
| 5. 马 mǎ:       | _____ | 11. 羊 yáng:    | _____ |
| 6. 兔子 tù zi:   | _____ | 12. 狗 gǒu:     | _____ |

Find the above pinyin words in the word search puzzle below.

c	j	l	m	z	k	l	i	g	t	c	i	a
g	n	i	e	o	a	a	a	x	b	k	w	z
c	l	u	t	d	i	d	m	o	l	y	h	c
n	i	l	e	i	a	m	e	d	h	u	o	e
n	t	e	k	a	g	e	m	l	n	u	u	g
h	a	x	h	c	y	c	d	y	a	n	z	b
g	p	k	e	p	g	t	y	l	g	d	i	h
x	y	a	n	g	y	u	g	o	u	j	t	m
p	w	d	s	y	h	j	m	n	s	a	c	a
k	b	x	i	s	i	b	e	g	u	b	u	e
c	s	d	o	a	y	e	k	m	l	y	d	h
l	v	a	e	x	h	y	c	m	t	i	h	b
i	l	y	d	h	c	o	g	o	z	h	a	g
h	s	g	m	u	s	t	x	u	j	o	l	c
k	d	y	h	u	m	k	t	o	h	d	j	e

Word Search: Zodiac Animals ②

找一找：生肖 ●

How many times can you find these animal names in the word search?  
Fill in the blanks.

1. 牛：\_\_\_\_\_ 个。
2. 山羊：\_\_\_\_\_ 个。
3. 马：\_\_\_\_\_ 个。
4. 龙：\_\_\_\_\_ 个。
5. 老虎：\_\_\_\_\_ 个。
6. 兔子：\_\_\_\_\_ 个。

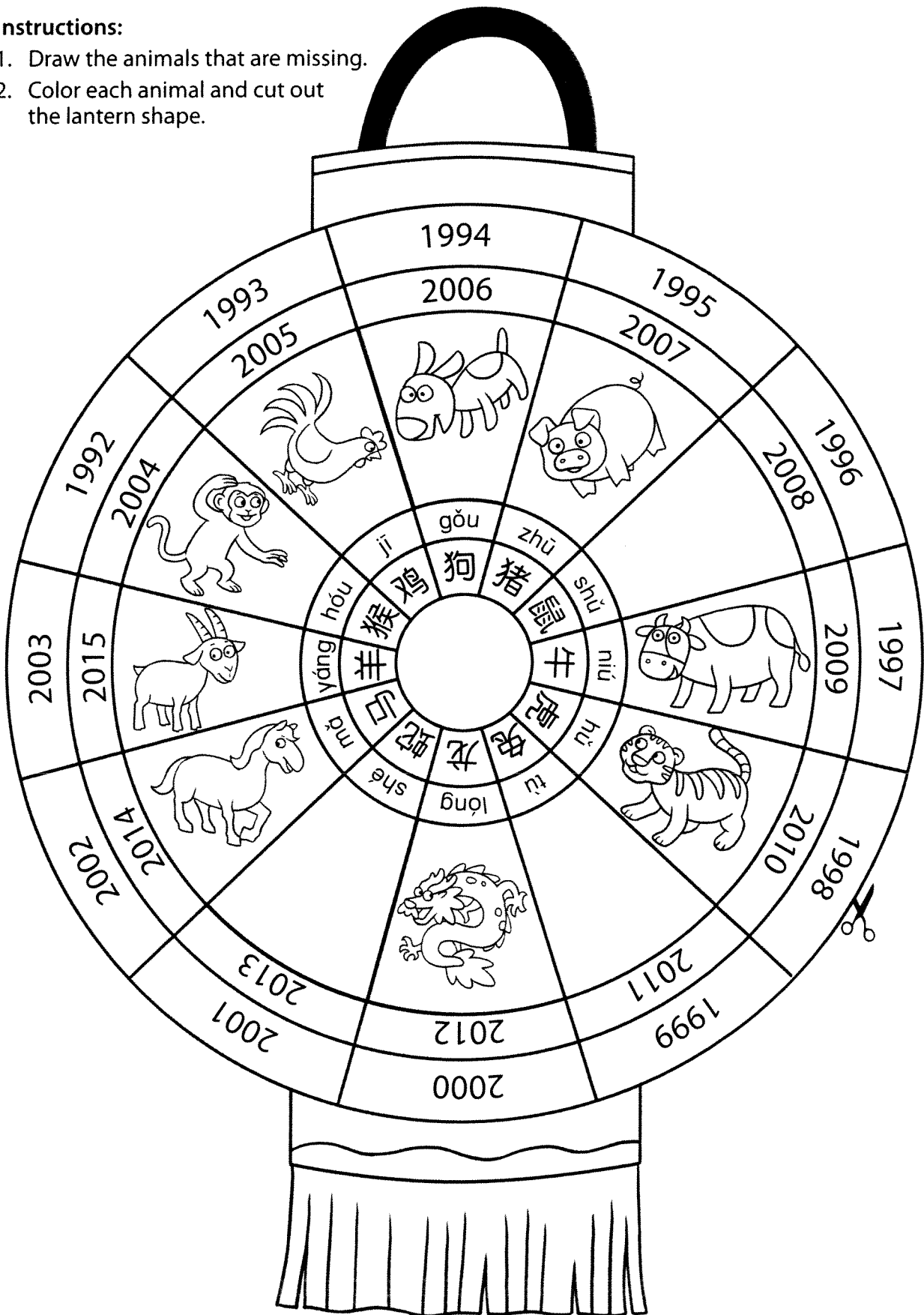


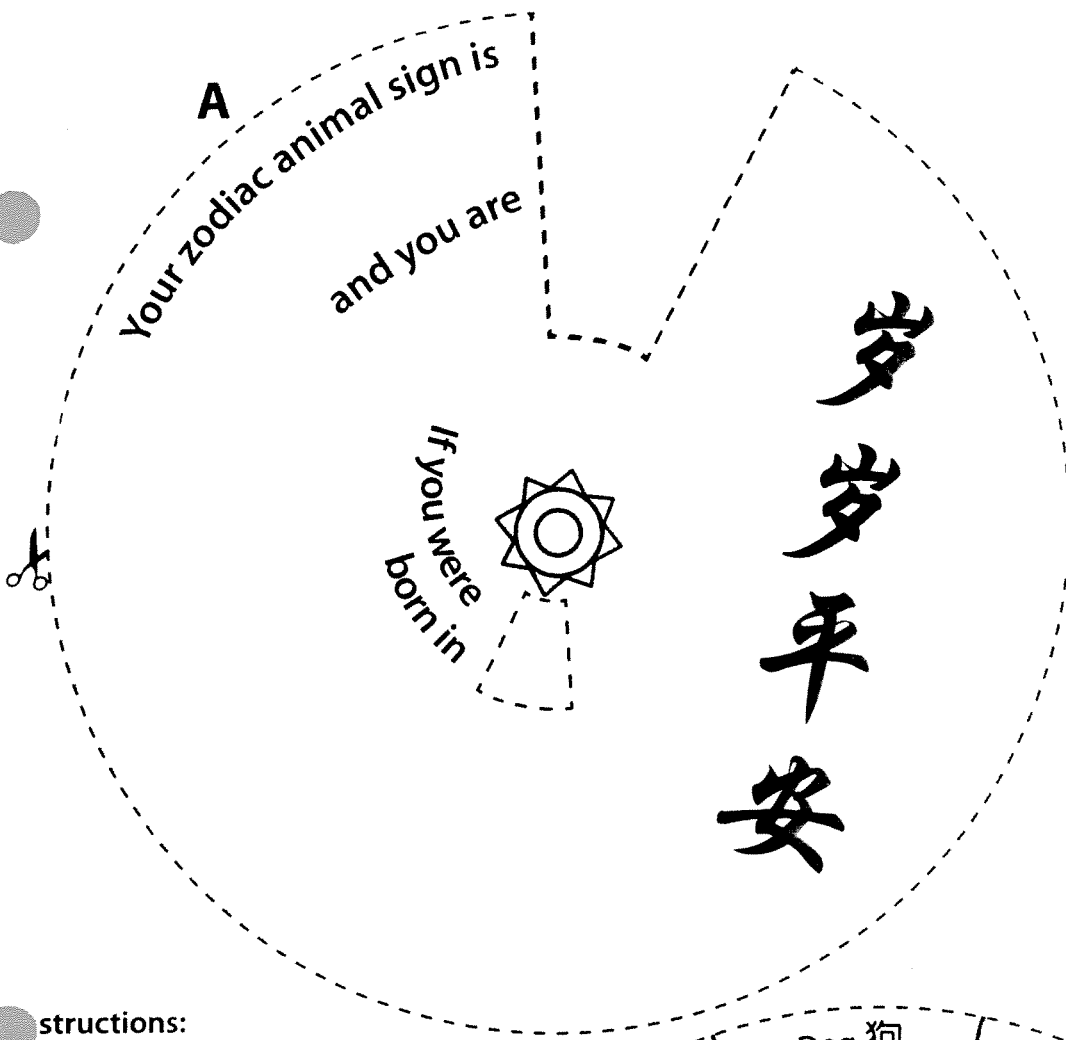
# Art Project: Chinese Zodiac Lantern

## 创意手工：生肖灯笼

### Instructions:

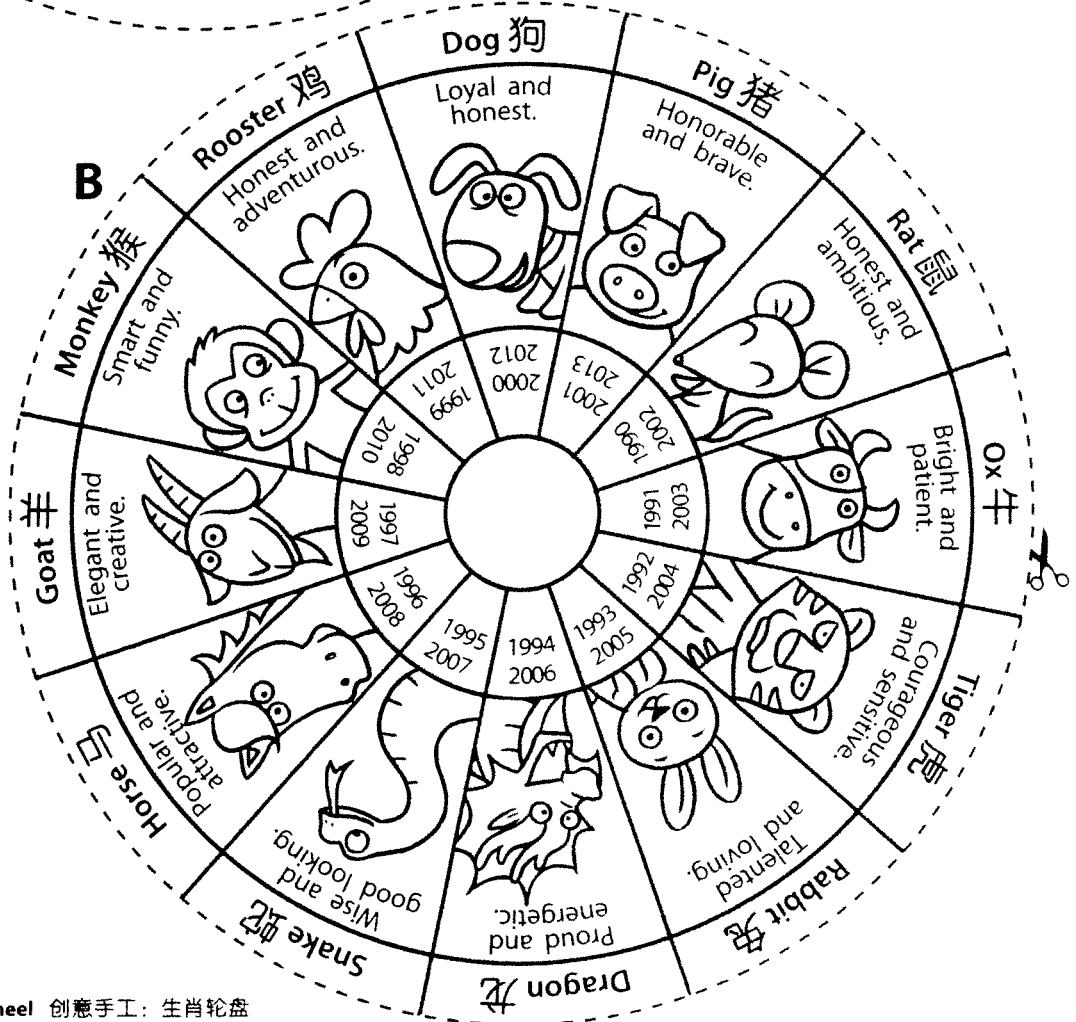
1. Draw the animals that are missing.
2. Color each animal and cut out the lantern shape.

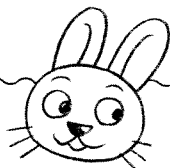
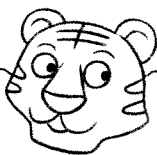
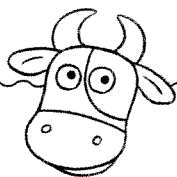




### Instructions:

1. Cut out the two wheels. Cut along the dotted lines.
2. Place wheel A over wheel B. Attach the two wheels at the center with a paper fastener.
3. Turn the wheel to find out what your zodiac animal sign is.



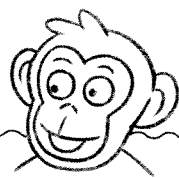
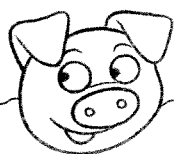


hěn jiǔ yǐ qián zhōng guó yǒu yí gè hěn cōng míng de huáng dì tā guǎn lǐ quán tiān xià  
很久以前，中国有一个很聪明的皇帝。他管理全天下  
suǒ yǒu de shì qing kě shì huáng dì jiàn jiàn lǎo le cháng cháng wàng jì shì qing yě  
所有的事情。可是，皇帝渐渐老了，常常忘记事情，也  
wàng jì shí jiān tā xiǎng le hěn jiǔ zhōng yú xiǎng chū le yí gè hǎo bàn fǎ huáng dì  
忘记时间。他想了很久，终于想出了一个好办法。皇帝  
hěn xǐ huan dòng wù tā xiǎng yòng shí èr zhǒng dòng wù lái jì suàn shí jiān dàn shì yào rú hé  
很喜欢动物，他想用十二种动物来计算时间。但是要如何  
tiāo xuǎn zhè shí èr zhǒng dòng wù ne wèi le gōng píng qǐ jiàn tā jué dìng jǔ bàn yí chǎng  
挑选这十二种动物呢？为了公平起见，他决定举办一场  
sài pǎo  
赛跑。

dì èr tiān huáng dì zhào jí suǒ yǒu de dòng wù tā shuō dà jiā hǎo jīn tiān  
第二天，皇帝召集所有的动物。他说：“大家好！今天  
wǒ men yào jǔ bàn yí chǎng dòng wù sài pǎo zuì xiān yóu guò tiān hé pǎo dào zhōng diǎn de  
我们要举办一场动物赛跑，最先游过天河、跑到终点的  
shí èr zhī dòng wù kě yǐ dài biǎo wǒ men zhōng guó lái jì suàn shí jiān yī dào dá de  
十二只动物，可以代表我们中国来计算时间。依到达的  
shùn xù měi yí zhī dòng wù dài biǎo yí nián měi shí èr nián chóng fù yí biàn  
顺序，每一只动物代表一年。每十二年重复一遍。”

sài pǎo kāi shǐ le suǒ yǒu de dòng wù dōu pīn mìng de pǎo dào le tiān hé  
赛跑开始了。所有的动物都拼命地跑。到了天河  
biān lǎo shǔ qǐng qiú niú zài tā guò hé niú dā yīng le dāng niú gāng cóng shuǐ zhōng shàng  
边，老鼠请求牛载它过河，牛答应了。当牛刚从水中上  
àn shí lǎo shǔ yòng lì yí tiào fēi kuài de pǎo dào le zhōng diǎn yīn cǐ lǎo shǔ dé le  
岸时，老鼠用力一跳，飞快地跑到了终点，因此老鼠得了  
dì yī míng suí hòu shì niú hǔ tù lóng shé mǎ yáng hóu  
第一名。随后是牛、虎、兔、龙、蛇、马、羊、猴、  
jī gǒu zhū zuì hòu sài pǎo jié shù le  
鸡、狗、猪。最后赛跑结束了。

zhè jiù shì shí èr shēng xiào de gù shì  
这就是十二生肖的故事。



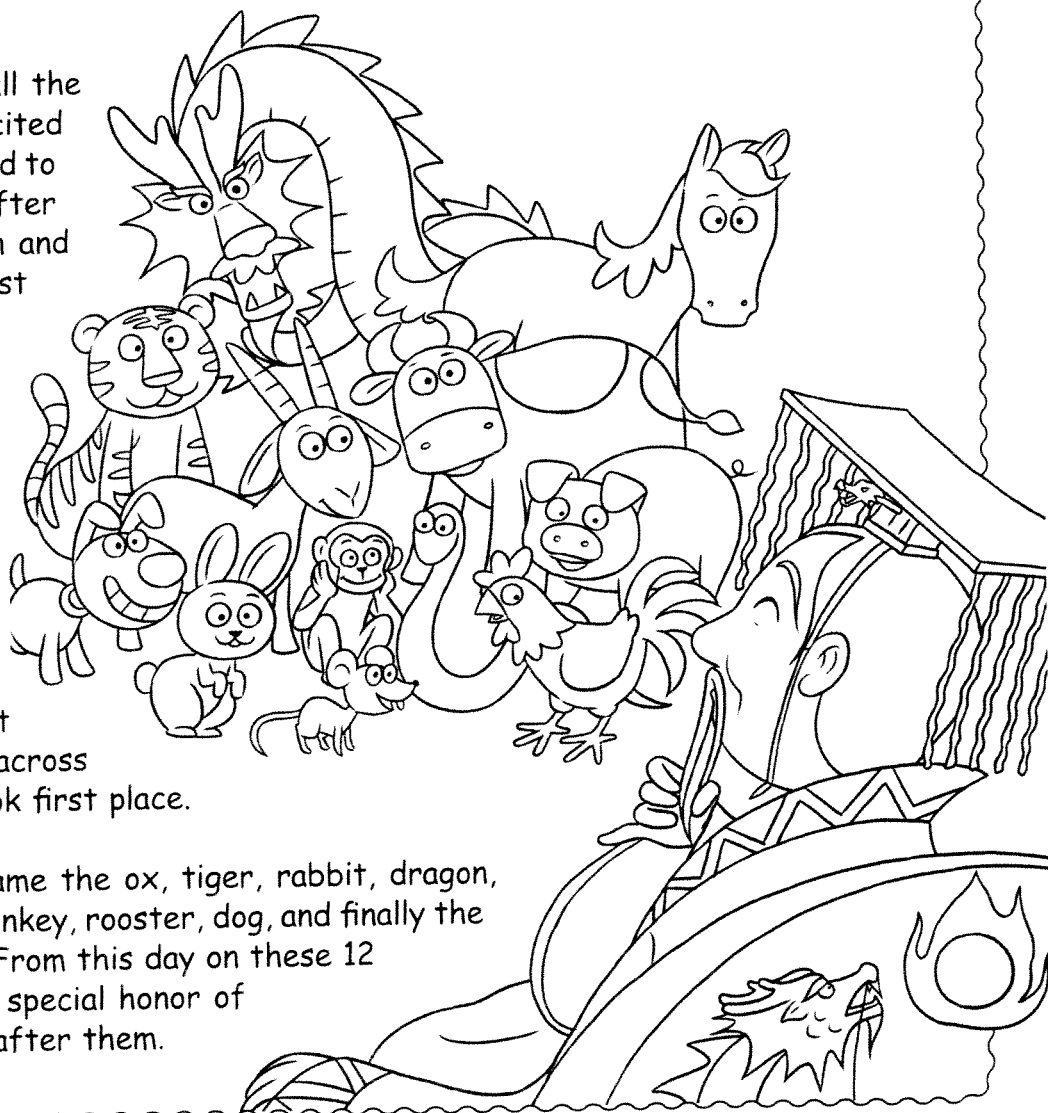
Long, long ago in the ancient Middle Kingdom which we know as China today, there lived a very wise emperor. The emperor was a very important man who had a lot of things on his mind because he had to take care of all the affairs of the people and creatures that lived in the Middle Kingdom. The emperor was getting older and so was becoming more and more forgetful. He was especially worried about how he was getting the years all mixed up in his mind. He couldn't remember the things that happened in each year.

One day while he was thinking about this problem, the emperor decided to name the years after animals because he loved animals. He felt that 12 would be a good number to pick, and, similar to a clock going round in rotation, the animals would also make a cycle. But he did not know which 12 animals to choose. The emperor was known to be a very fair ruler and did not believe he should choose his favorite animals. After some careful thought, he came up with a brilliant idea.

The next morning he called all the animals in the kingdom together and said, "Today we are going to have a great race. The first 12 animals to swim across the River of Heaven and cross the finish line will have the special honor of having a year named after them!"

Well, of course, all the animals were very excited because they all wanted to have a year named after them. The race began and the animals went as fast as they could. When it was time to cross the river, the clever rat, knowing that the ox was a strong swimmer, climbed on his back to get a free ride across the river. Just as the ox was climbing out of the river, the rat jumped off, hurried across the finish line and took first place.

After the rat, came the ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, goat, monkey, rooster, dog, and finally the pig. The race ended. From this day on these 12 animals have had the special honor of having a year named after them.





名字：\_\_\_\_\_ 月\_\_\_\_\_ 日

Vocabulary Review: Story of the 12 Zodiac Animals  
词汇练习：十二生肖的故事

Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B.

(Column A)

十二生肖

shí èr shēng xiào

请求

qǐng qiú

召集

zhào jí

聪明的

cōng míng de

最先

zuì xiān

结束

jié shù

开始

kāi shǐ

最后

zuì hòu

忘记

wàng jì

动物

dòng wù

赛跑

sài pǎo

重复

chóng fù

(Column B)

wise

ended

asked

animals

first

at last

race

repeated

summoned  
(called)

12 zodiac  
animals

began

forgot

Quiz: Story of the 12 Zodiac Animals  
考考你：十二生肖的故事

动物	最先	最后	开始
结束	十二生肖	重复	请求
赛跑	忘记	聪明的	召集

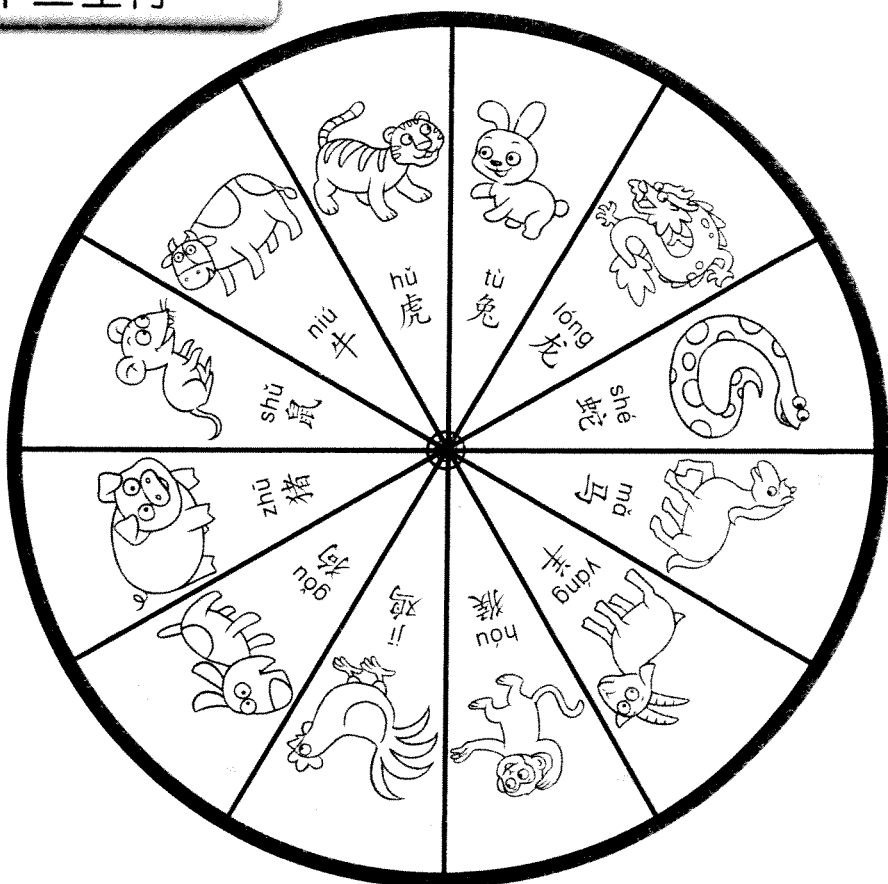
1. 很久以前，中国有一个很\_\_\_\_\_皇帝。
2. 可是，皇帝渐渐老了，常常\_\_\_\_\_事情，也忘记时间。
3. 皇帝很喜欢\_\_\_\_\_，他想用十二种动物来计算时间。
4. 为了公平起见，他决定举办一场\_\_\_\_\_。  
\_\_\_\_\_到达终点的动物可以代表中国计算时间。
5. 第二天，皇帝\_\_\_\_\_所有的动物。
6. 每一只动物代表一年。每十二年\_\_\_\_\_一遍。
7. 赛跑\_\_\_\_\_了。所有的动物都拼命地跑。
8. 到了天河边，老鼠\_\_\_\_\_牛载它过河。
9. \_\_\_\_\_赛跑\_\_\_\_\_了，这就是\_\_\_\_\_的故事。
10. 依顺序写出十二生肖的名称：

\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_

# Math Fun: Chinese Zodiac Animals 算一算，数一数：十二生肖

中国新年用十二种动物来代表，称为十二生肖。每一生肖代表一年，以鼠年开始，以猪年结束。然后再重复一次，顺序不变。

On the Chinese calendar, every year is represented by an animal. There are 12 zodiac animals that make a rotation. The cycle begins with the Rat and ends with the Pig. Each animal sign is repeated every 12 years and always follows the same order.



请回答下面问题：

1. 今年是\_\_\_\_\_年。找出那个生肖，并涂上红色。
2. 去年是\_\_\_\_\_年。找出那个生肖，并涂上黄色。
3. 明年是\_\_\_\_\_年。找出那个生肖，并涂上蓝色。
4. 三年前是\_\_\_\_\_年。找出那个生肖，并涂上绿色。
5. 十二年后是\_\_\_\_\_年。

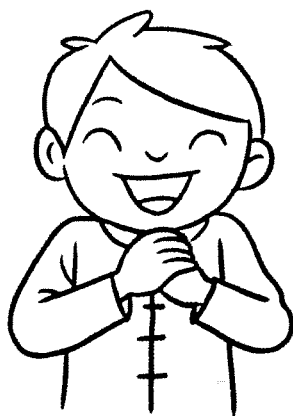
## 挑战题 (Challenge) :

1. 莉莉今年十岁，属马。他的哥哥属牛。  
莉莉的哥哥比她大\_\_\_\_\_岁。



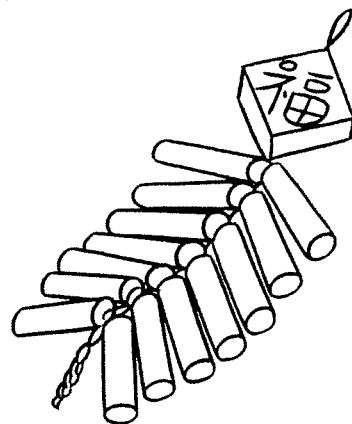
shēng xiào

生肖



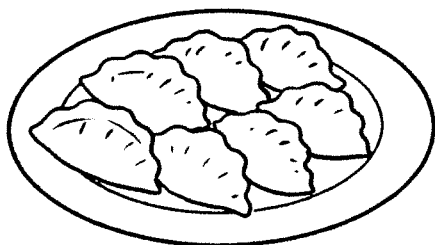
gōng xǐ fā cái

恭喜发财



biān pào

鞭炮



jiǎo zi

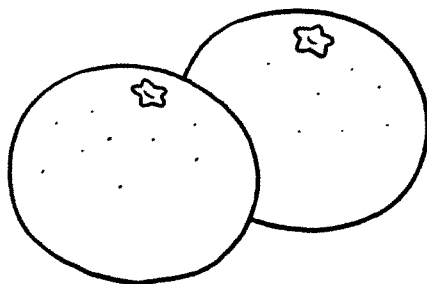
饺子



wǔ lóng

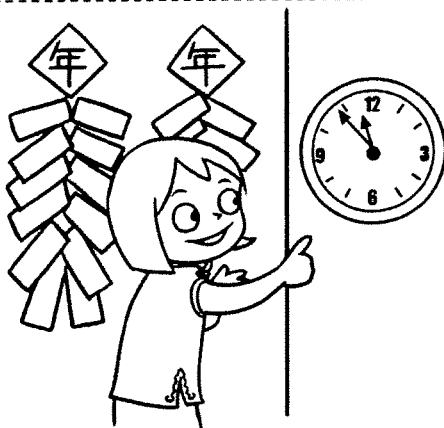
wǔ shī

舞龙 / 舞狮



jú zi

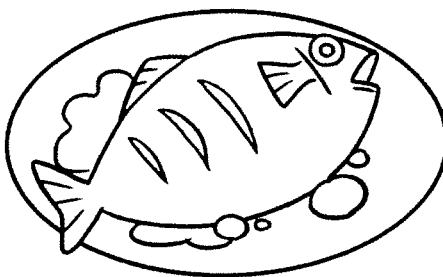
桔子



shǒu suì

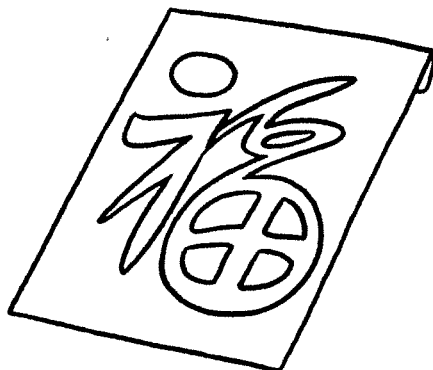
守岁

stay up late on New Year's Eve



yú

鱼



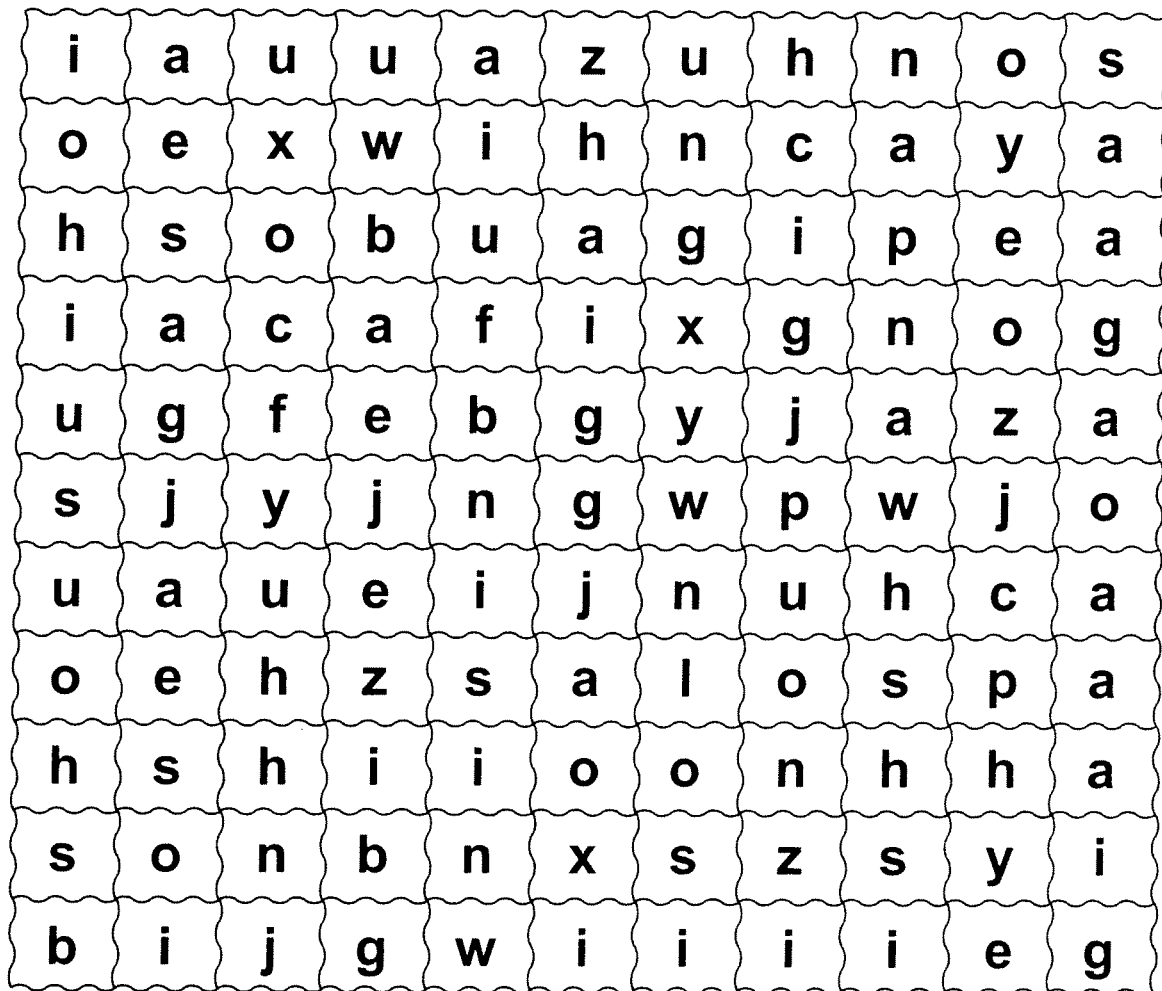
hóng bāo

红包

Word Search: Chinese New Year

找一找: 农历新年

Find the 11 pinyin words from the box below in the Word Search.



What do these words mean in English?

- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 春节 chūn jié: _____   | 7. 饺子 jiǎo zi: _____           |
| 2. 红包 hóng bāo: _____   | 8. 舞狮 wǔ shī: _____            |
| 3. 桔子 jú zi: _____      | 9. 守岁 shǒu suì: _____          |
| 4. 生肖 shēng xiào: _____ | 10. 舞龙 wǔ lóng: _____          |
| 5. 鞭炮 biān pào: _____   | 11. 恭喜发财 gōng xǐ fā cái: _____ |
| 6. 鱼 yú: _____          |                                |

Note: "春节" and "农历新年" both mean "Chinese New Year".

名字: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日

# Vocabulary Review: Chinese New Year

## 词汇练习: 农历新年

Fill in the blanks in pinyin or characters using the words below:

gōng xǐ fā cái 恭喜发财	shǒu suì 守岁	hóng bāo 红包	chūn jié 春节	jiǎo zi 饺子
wǔ lóng wǔ shī 舞龙 / 舞狮	yú 鱼	shēng xiào 生肖	biān pào 鞭炮	jú zi 桔子

- The animal signs related to people's age and personality.
- A food served as the last dish on Chinese New Year's Eve and represents "surplus".
- A food served on Chinese New Year's Eve and represents "gold treasure".
- A special lucky envelope that children receive from adults on Chinese New Year.
- A special performance that brings good luck and is associated with drums and firecrackers.
- A fruit that sounds like "good luck".
- A kind of small explosive that creates noise and smoke that will scare the evil spirits away.
- The custom of staying up late on Chinese New Year's Eve.
- A common greeting that people say throughout the period of Chinese New Year.
- Another name for Chinese New Year.